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Original Poetry.

For the Huntingdon Globe.

TO A ROSE,

GATHERED ON BRANDYWINE BATTLE GROUND.

BY MAX. GREENE.

Wild, withered Rose! thy fragrant leaves
Are incense to my pensive soul;
I plucked thee from a grave-strown bank,
Where limpid waters roll.

Thou art a token of the Past,
Where sprang thy parent stock and mine,
A souvenir of that green spot—
The field of Brandywine.

For one long, tranquil, summer day,
My fair young cousin by my side,
I stood on Osborn hill, and roamed
Down by the silver tide.

An octagint of mighty years
Had swept away with soundless flow,
Since on that green and pleasant field,
Brave hearts were laid full low.

We knelt within the old stone church;
Strolled o'er the consecrated ground;
We stood where Percy prophesied,
And by the grassy mound.

We talked of that dark, fearful day,
Eventful in our country's lore,
When all the smiling landscape lay
Sodden with human gore.

We spoke of our brave grandsire too,
Who, then a young and vigorous man,
Raged like a lion through the fight,
The foremost in the van.

These are the memories linked with thee,
That through my cousin's soul and mine
Swept like the summer wild wind free,
Sweet Rose of Brandywine!

Buchanan and Breckinridge.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. BIGLER,

Delivered at the Great Democratic Ratification Meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, July 4, 1856.

It was the remark of an eminent American Scholar, that it is one of the God-like attributes of man's mind that enables him to mingle the results of the past, the realities of the present, and the imaginations of the future covering centuries of the world's career, and contemplate the whole scene together; and again, that measuring time by the ideas conceived and the events witnessed, the men of modern times enjoy a longevity equal to that of the Patriarchs of old. And it has occurred to my mind, at this moment, fellow citizens, that the scenes about us to-day, the recollections of the past suggested by the occasion, and the ade's of the future which these seem to present, not less than the historic voice of the oration, furnish a striking illustration of the truth and beauty of the wonderful sayings I have quoted. The hallowed spot on which we stand reminds us of the Nation's birth-day, of the dawn of liberty and of the mighty consequences that have followed. The presence of Independence Hall suggests to the mind the scenes of '76, the period when our fathers, native and foreign born, Protestant and Catholic, seeking redress for the oppressed colonies, gathered within its now venerable walls to council together for the liberty and rights of all, no matter where born or of what religious belief. Then it was that John Hancock and Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Edward Rutledge and Thomas Heyward of South Carolina, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll, Thos. Jefferson, Roger Sherman, and their glorious compeers, matured and enunciated those great truths which are still found at the basis of our Republican system, and which renounce all government and taxation, in the absence of representation, and proclaimed independence and self-government for the colonies. It was that act and deed that ushered America into the family of nations, at the same time that it astonished the world by a new revelation of liberty, and of man's natural and inherent rights, fixing new relations between the governing and governed and giving effective vitality to the spirit of civil and religious freedom. From that time to the present, those just and safe axioms have stood in bold relief, like beacon lights for the guidance of those entrusted with the helm of State. We are also reminded of a scene, at a later date, when, within the sound of my voice, George Washington, James Madison, Charles Pinckney, Thomas Mifflin, Benjamin Franklin, and their associates, devised a scheme for a union of the States. They agreed that the States should compose one family, on terms of perfect equality; each remaining free to have its own domestic institutions, and that new States might come in, thereafter, on terms of perfect equality—that the government of the States, so united, should exercise only such powers as were expressly conferred, and that all other powers should be reserved to the people and to the States.

Considered in all their bearings upon the condition of mankind, these events have scarce been equaled since the dawn of christianity. Aside from the world-wide influence which they have exercised upon the cause of civil and religious liberty, and general progress in all the arts of peace, they suddenly elevated a young and dependent country to influence and power among the family of Nations, and the American people to the dignities of self-government and the blessings of abundance. From thirteen oppressed Colonies, with less than three millions of inhabitants, we have now thirty-one sovereign States, all teeming with wealth and the elements of National greatness, inhabited by nearly thirty millions of intelligent and happy citizens; with a commerce extending to every port on the globe—a canvass to every sea—and our representatives duly considered at every Court, as well where hated as where loved. And this has been accomplished through the light of liberty and its benign institutions. It has been the work of our national Union, and the well considered compact by which it is held together. Perpetuate these relations, and on the past basis, the close of the present century will find the United States with a population of one hundred millions, and all the moral and political elements of National greatness, vigorous end pure. The strength of our Republic, it is manifest, consists largely in the substantial interests which each individual has in the permanency of those wise institutions which confer equal portions of sovereignty and dignity on the richest and poorest, the highest and humblest; which were baptized in the blood of our revolutionary struggle and transmitted to us as a sacred legacy by our fathers. The Union is the guarantee for the future enjoyments of all these blessings as it is for the continued progress and prosperity of the Nation. (Applause.)

The perpetuity of these institutions, with their varied and ample blessings for the use of others, is our highest duty to the world. Our government is a peculiar one, differing to a greater or less extent from any to be found in ancient or modern times. It is a representative system, in which the will of the governed is felt, at short intervals, in every department. The mass of the people is recognized as the proper source of governmental power, and the ballot box is the medium through which the popular will is reflected. This is called self-government. Each citizen, high, or low, rich or poor, has his part in the government, endowed with high privileges and charged with great responsibilities. It is not only his right to vote, but his duty to do so. (Applause.) Under this system all measures of government emanate from the popular will—by it one man is accepted and another rejected; one measure of policy sustained and another repudiated.

In the great work of giving effect to the vital principles of our republic, the Democratic party has been prominent and efficient. With occasional brief intervals it has held unbroken sway in the Government, and the highest vindication of its policy is furnished in the unexampled prosperity of the country. Here is the ready answer to all the allegations of the opposition. The tree should be judged by its fruits.

Besides, its policy and measures have been uniformly vindicated by time and experience, and those of the opposition condemned. Such was the case as to the acquisition of the territory of Louisiana and Florida; the war of 1812; the annexation of Texas; the war with Mexico; the acquisition of California, as also with regard to a mammoth Bank, a Sub Treasury and the Tariff. Whilst the opposition were as uniformly wrong; as in the case of the Alien and Sedition laws, the bankrupt act and the Tariff of 1842. No other party has been so uniformly wrong.—Had it been their purpose to be on the wrong side of all questions they could not have succeded so well. It is almost incredible that there is not a vestige of their policy to be found in the Government. And still our success is as important as ever. Perhaps there never was a time when the triumph of the Democratic party was more important than now, or a time when its mission was so well reflected as in its present contest for the rights of the States against Abolitionism, and for civil and religious liberty against Know-Nothingism.

We are rapidly approaching the Presidential election, involving the ascendancy of our party and its principles. When the day comes, every man should do his duty. Whatever others may do, as for me and my household, we shall vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge. (Great applause.) Buchanan is a distinguished son of our own great State.—She has often honored him, and he in turn has added to her laurels, and his election will be justice to both. (Applause.) For many years Pennsylvania has sought the distinction of presenting him to the nation as President—her jewel and their hope, for her pride and their benefit. (Applause.) She was warranted in this pretension. Her political and moral influence in the family of States justified her. She has been a true member of the Confederacy. She has done what she agreed to do. She has been faithful to the compact—to every feature of it. She has been loyal in peace and liberal in war. She has done justice and promoted peace among her sisters. She was among the first to ratify the Constitution, and she will be the last to violate it. She possesses the birth-spot of Independence, the Constitution and the Union, and neither shall ever die with her consent. (Great applause.) The State House bell that first signaled the news that Liberty was born—that the Convention had done the deed—sounds in the midst of her metropolis. The funeral tolls she has sworn never to hear. (Applause.) In the Revolution she did her part. In the war of 1812, her men and money were freely tendered. So also in the war with Mexico. Central in Geographical position, she has always been so in the confidence and affections of the family. (Applause.) Unequaled in the extent and variety of her industrial pursuits, as in her natural elements of greatness, wealth and power. Second only to one of her sisters in the number of her population, and to none in moral and political greatness, in her love of country and sense of justice. She has always been true to the Constitution. In future she will go for those who go for the Union; she will despise those who trample on the rights of any section. (Applause.)—And yet she has never, up to this eightieth year of the nation's age, been honored with the Presidency, in the person of one of her own citizens. The Southern States have had nine; those on the East of her three; and on the West four—she none. What Pennsylvanian can look upon this picture, and then raise his voice against the proffered honor?

But the inclination to honor the State was not the only consideration that operated upon the nominating convention. Mr. Buchanan presented attractions. I believe he would have been nominated irrespective of his local residence. The exigencies seemed to call for him. His long experience, his clear and calm judgment, and steady firmness, so often evinced in trying times, designated him. He had been schooled in the most difficult ordeals of the past; had drawn his lessons from Madison and Jackson, enjoyed the companionship and example of Clay and Webster, Calhoun and King, Wright and Polk. Since 1814 he has, with brief intervals, served the public and excelled in every position. In Congress, in the Cabinet, and at foreign Courts. When Jackson's name was presented to the people, Buchanan took the lead.—(Applause.) When the attempt was made to cheat the old hero after he had the most votes, Mr. Buchanan resisted the scheme.—When Jackson put his heel on the Bank, Buchanan helped him to keep it there. (Applause.) When the old hero said the French must pay or fight, Buchanan stood by him. When, in 1841, the opposition passed the Bankrupt act, Mr. Buchanan resisted it and foretold its frightful consequences. When at the same session, they attempted to abolish the Sub-Treasury and substitute a Fiscal Agency, Mr. Buchanan resisted them. When about the same time they taught heresies on the subject of the currency and the revenue laws, his powerful arguments, so strikingly sanctioned by experience, defeated their purposes. When it was proposed to annex Texas, Buchanan judged rightly, and went for it. When our difficulties with Mexico presented themselves, Old Buck was for fight. He counselled wisely throughout the struggle.—When it was proposed to restrict the occupancy of the territories, so as to keep the people of one section of the country out, Mr. Buchanan opposed the movement. When at the Court of St. James, John Bull wanted to dictate his toilet, Old Buck went to the Court with his own coat and breeches on. When Lord Palmerston wanted to cheat us under the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, Mr. Buchanan soaked his false logic, and then wiped it out. I tell you more that he did. When the compromise measures of 1850 were adopted, he took the stump and sustained them. I stood by him many a hot day, while he demonstrated the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and endeavored to convince the people that those measures should be a finality on every point to which they referred. Amongst the rest, that the people of the Territories should settle the slavery question to suit themselves. That was my doctrine in that terrrible campaign, and I know that we agreed. When bogus Americanism first started, his sagacious mind at once detected and exposed its fallacies. I can tell you what he did beside. When he was defeated for the Presidential nomination in 1848, he supported his successful competitor, Gen. Cass; when, in 1852, his claims were again deferred, he took the stump for General Pierce.—You will all remember that when Thaddeus Stevens and Joseph Ritner re-chartered the Bank, Mr. Buchanan said it was rotten, and when the same party attempted to reclaim with cartridge box what they had lost at the ballot box, and usurp the Government, Mr. Buchanan met them on the threshhold. He has done many good things, and when he is President he will do more.

His companion, Mr. Breckinridge, is all that we could desire. He is a distinguished and favorite son of Kentucky. Though quite young, he has made his mark both as a soldier and as a statesman. In the field and in Congress he was alike admired. His short career in the House of Representatives has served to distinguish him as a man of great powers of mind, and as a statesman of enlarged views, as a high toned gentleman and fine scholar. He will preside over the Senate with dignity, and be the hope of the nation should the first office be vacated by death or otherwise.

So much for the Democratic, now for the other side. And here I am at fault, for I am not certain that I can call to mind the frightful array of candidates and the isms they represent. First, then, is Col. Fremont and Mr. Dayton representing sectional or Black Republicanism; next stands Millard Fillmore, administrator *de bonis non* of the deceased Whig party, with Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice President, representing National Know-Nothingism; then comes Commodore Stockton and Kenneth Rayner, the embodiment of refractory Americanism, and last, but not least, stands Gerret Smith and Mr. McFarlane disciples of intensified Abolitionism. Then there is Maine-lawism, Spiritualism, Womans rightism, and other isms to be equally apportioned. Differing as to many things, these parties and elements unite in one common bond of hostility to the Democracy. Dissimilar in faith and form they readily fraternize on the platform of place and power. You mistake my purpose, however, very much fellow-citizens, if you suppose that I intend to dissect this frightful army of candidates and their appurtenances. I shall look after Col. Fremont briefly, and he only; "as for Mr. Fillmore, it is evident that he has no available party in this section of the Union." Well now as to this Republican candidate: who can tell me why he was nominated. I have looked in vain, for one good reason. Is he a statesman? What are, and what have been his views on great questions of domestic or foreign policy? What great measure did he ever propose? What views on political economy has he given to the world? When and where did he study the science of Government? Where is his record? Where can we find the evidences that he is fit to be a successor to George Washington? What has he done for the Nation to give him claim to this world-wide distinction? What act of his life entitles him to so large a share of public confidence? What battles has he fought and victories won? "On what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he has grown so great?" Can his friends answer? They may have hidden reasons, but it is time they were developed. Perhaps they sought a hero without scars and a Statesman without a record. Perhaps they sought an empty vessel in which to deposit all the isms. Perhaps the Republican party, just starting out on geographical principles, not certain what route to take, and where to go, have concluded that they would need an *engineer*—that as they do not go by *principles* they had better go by the *compass*. And having heard that Col. Fremont had traced the Sinuositus of the sides and scaled the heights of the rocky mountains, and found a bumble bee on wind gap range, he is just the man for the emergency. It is true that Col. F. did cross these mountains under the patronage, protection and pay of the Government, but it is equally true that other men did the same thing on their own responsibility; and they do not ask to be President. Kit Carson was immense in this way and yet he is not even out for Vice President. It is also true that Col. F. performed certain brilliant feats in California about the time of its acquisition, for which he was Court Martialled and found guilty on every count; it also appears that he represented that State in the United States Senate for a brief period, and was relieved from further service, at the next election, by almost common consent. But these things furnish reason for making him President.—But be the reasons what they may, I shall miss my guess if his friends be not in the position of the Western traveler, in the choice of bad roads, wishing they had taken another, before they get to the end of the race; and I shall miss it still farther if the Colonel does not find it more difficult to discover a pass to the White House, than one over the Rocky Mountains. I mean no unkindness to Col. Fremont. He is doubtless a very good man in his way, and quite eminent in his science, but mathematics is not the only qualification for the Presidency. The science of Government is a different and far more difficult study. It would be no more absurd to employ a blacksmith to make a gold watch or a lawyer to expound the gospel, than to select an engineer to act as Chief Magistrate. But seriously, gentlemen, is there one man in this vast assembly who can look another in the face, and say that Col. Fremont is the man who should have the direction of our National affairs at this critical juncture, in these times of foreign and domestic trouble—I do not believe any man will say this. The idea is absurd.

But I object to Mr. Fremont on other grounds. He has been presented and is supported as a sectional candidate. He was nominated by the Northern and Eastern States, and not one paper or public man, so far as my knowledge goes, has come out for him in the South. In form and in spirit, therefore, his nomination was sectional. I am no alarmist, for I have great confidence in the sober judgment of the people, but I cannot close my eyes to the dangerous tendencies of geographical parties. From their very nature they must beget discontent and suggest separation. It is the first time that a candidate of respectable strength has been presented on sectional ideas. Should he be elected, he will be the President of a section and the benefactor of a faction. He cannot represent truly the whole nation. He will be under obligations to one section only. The slaveholding States have no part or lot in his administration. His advisers will be from one section. The honors and emoluments of the government would be conferred upon that section, and the South be excluded. It has been the usage of parties to claim the patronage for their friends, and it will not be pretended that Col. F. is the man to rise above the rule. But the whole idea is wrong; it is in conflict with the genius of our institutions, which is intended equality for all the States. It is at variance with the duties to be peformed and the obligations to be assumed. The certain tendencies being to alienate the feelings of the people of one section from those of the other, and to embitter the channels of national intercourse—to weaken the ties which bind the States together. Nor will it do to point to the Fremont platform and say that it declares for the Union. The party triumphant upon sectional grounds, Northern or Southern, might prate about the Union, but disaffection would come from the defeated section, the people of which, feeling that they were no longer equal, under the Constitution, would claim their right to demand a release from all its obligations. Washington foresaw the danger, and his admonition should not be lightly heeded. Much as I admire Mr. Buchanan, I could not vote for him as a sectional candidate.

But now for the Kansas question, and the course of the Republican or Fremont party. Ever since the commencement of the present session of Congress the whole country has been agitated, deeply and violently agitated, concerning the state of society in Kansas. The most accomplished artists of the Republican party have painted the startling picture from time to time. That the simple reflection of the truth would have made a picture dark enough, no one can doubt; but that these gentlemen, for purposes of their own, have given it the deepest shade practicable, is just as evident. We have been told by the Republican orators in Congress, on the rostrum and in the pulpit, that the people of Missouri had invaded the Territory, and controlled the elections for members of the Legislature held in March, 1855; that the Free-State men had been driven from the polls; that the government had been usurped by mere brute force; that the laws of Kansas were not valid laws; that the people would and should resist them; that anarchy reigned in Kansas; that arsons and murders were invoked to serve the ends of slavery; that finally Kansas and liberty lay bleeding at the feet of the border ruffians, and that the whole country was on the verge of civil war. Here is a picture; now what remedy did the Republican Representatives in Congress propose. Did they ask a legal and just measure of reform? By no means, fellow-citizens, but with denunciation against the lawless authorities of Kansas still fresh on their lips, they became the advocates of the Topeka Convention and the State Constitution framed by that body, a movement admittedly without law, and in contravention of law and in menace of the Government. With all their seeming reverence for the law, they could advocate a revolutionary step taken in defiance of the Government. We were told that the admission of Kansas as a State, was the only remedy for her evils; the only mode of quieting the public mind and averting civil war in the Territory.

Well, gentlemen, it had became apparent to all, that some effective and final measure of pacification was demanded by the best interest, not only of Kansas, but of the whole nation; that whilst the laws of the local Legislature were technically legal, the right of suffrage had been abused in selecting the members, and that many of the Statutes were oppressive and unjust, and in conflict with the Constitution, and the original Kansas Nebraska act.

With a view to meet these difficulties, Mr. Toombs, a Southern Senator, about ten days since, introduced a bill, providing for the prompt admission of Kansas as a State. His proposition was referred to the Territorial Committee, and reported to the Senate on Monday last, by Mr. Douglas, and Wednesday fixed for a final vote.

That bill provides that the present inhabitants may elect delegates to a Convention to meet in November next, to form a constitution, preparatory to admission as a State; that a board of five commissioners should be appointed by the President, to repair to the Territory, to superintend the election of delegates; to make an enumeration of the legal voters; and put up a list of voters at every District; and that only those who are now in the Territory, and those who may have left on business or because of the sad state of the society, shall vote.—The law throws ample guards about the ballot box, by heavy penalties against illegal voting or violent efforts to interfere with the right of suffrage; it also annuls all the Territorial statutes subversive of the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press, and those requiring an oath of fidelity to the Fugitive Slave Law as a qualification for a voter and other absurd provisions. These statutes being inconsistent with the Constitution and the organic law, are clearly within the scope of the Congressional correction, without intefering with the doctrine of non-intervention, for the Kansas law provides that the action of the territorial legislature shall be confined "to rightful subjects of legislation." Here, then, was a measusre of peace and law, the prompt admission of Kansas as a State, irrespective of her decision on the Slavery question. Its vital objects being to terminate at once all motive on the part of outsiders to force temporary population into the territory, with a view to control its policy on the Slavery question.

What followed? Did the Republican Senators support this measure? Did they accept this proposition to bring Kansas in as a State? By no means; to my amazement it met their violent resistance. The first demonstration came from the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson, who proposed to strike out the entire bill, and assert a section, simply repealing all the laws of Kansas; substituting anarchy for the admission of the Territory as a State. The Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, the leader and intellect of that party, still insisted upon the Topeka Constitution. In the face of all his anathemas against the lawless authoritics in Kansas, he voted to sanction a measure wanting in the slightest coloring of authority, and which had been brought forth in defiance of the law and its officers, and what is suprising, in addition, his course seems to be santioned by the entire Republican press, headed by that common fountain of fanaticisms, falsehoods and vagaries, the New York *Tribune*. The Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Hale, proposed to strike out the fourth of July, 1856, as the time that the law should take effect, and insert July, 1857, so that the strife in Kansas might last a year longer, that bleeding Kansas, for whose people so many crocadile tears has been shed, might bleed on. They first objected that the local laws forbid and punished free discussion, and thus the slavery men had the advantage; then the bill was amended, as had been agreed upon by the committee, so as to annul all such laws. The next objection was, that the Free State men had been driven from the Territory, and the friends of slavery would have things all their own way; then the bill was so amended as to give all former citizens the oppertunity to return and participate in the election. The next plea was that the intention and effect was to bring Kansas in as a Slave State. The answer was no; it provides that the unrestrained will of the *bona fide* citizens shall settle that question, and that the objection could not properly come from the Republican side because they uniformely claimed that a very large majority of the settlers are against slavery, and that all they sought was a fair expression of popular will. But reason was powerless. They resisted to the end, and finally the bill passed at the end of a session of twenty one hours, by a vote of 33 to 12.

Within a few hours after, the House passed a bill admitting Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and thus the issue is fairly made up. The Democrats are for bringing in Kansas by the straight way and under the auspices of the law; the Republicans insist upon her admission by the crooked way, a way tarnished by violence and revolution. The Democrats contend for a Constitution to be made by the whole people, through a pure ballot box; the Republicans, for one made by a party without the agency of law or of the ballot box. Judge ye between us.

But it is said the Kansas troubles have proceeded from the legislation of 1854—that the doctrine of nonintervention has failed, and the Democracy are responsible. This is the best our enemies can do, but it is bad logic. It is a sufficient answer to say, in reply, that we have had peace and quiet in Nebraska, as we have had also in Utah and New Mexico—all organized on the doctrine of non-intervention. The difficulties in Kansas were the inevitable consequences of the undue officiousness of outsiders. Fanatical Abolitionists on one hand and fire-eating Southerners on the other. The press and the pulpit have pointed to Kansas as a kind of battle-field for the Slavery and anti-Slavery feeling of the whole country; and invited people to go there and fight it out, Men unsetteld in their purposes, and without fixed principles have been sent into the Territory, stimulated with prejudices and armed with deadly weapons, to determine a question of local policy. What could we expect short of lawless violence. The agency the pulpit has had in this work meets my unqualified condemnation. I cannot see why the temples that were cleared of the money-changers, should be polluted with a question of bitter partizanship and of populating the Territories. To expound the Gospel is a work which should be equal to any man's ambition; and the dissemination of its truths is just the best way possible to constrain statesmen as well as the people, to do what is right in the Territories as well as in the States.

But these conflicts are not fatal to the theory of the law—to the doctrine of self-goverment. It is a principle indicated by our experience. It is suited to all territories and all ages; as broad as the universe and as imperishable as the mountains. Its application to the question of Slavery in the Territories, was intended as a finality. Whatever the powers of Congress may be, it was polite and wise to forego its use and trust the question with the people. For one I regard the policy as settled for ever, and that hereafter the people of the territories through their local legislature are to control the question of Slavery in their own way; and why should they not be permitted to do this?—Many of my former neighbors are now in the territories, and it would seem unreasonable that I should claim the right to legislate for them. Certainly I am not so competent to judge as they. There is not only beauty in this theory, but there is practical justice in it. A man looses none of his natural or inherent rights by changing his residence from a State to a Territory. The sovereignty not delegated to the General Government accompanies him, in full force and virtue. I can see but two sources of power to Legislate for the Territory; Congress is one and the people the other; and I hold that when Congress expressly confers upon the people all its powers, as in the case of the Kansas law, that the law-mkaing power of the people is complete—equal to any subject of local legislation. The practical workings being to the effect, that as the people when they become a State have perfect control over the subject of Slavery, they should have it as a Territory. For the purposes of excitement, however, the impression has been strengthened, that the policy of the Territory on the question, is to be permanently settled by an incipent step. Such is not a correct view. The question like any other, will at times be within the control of the people. Should Kansas come into the Union as a Free State, and the people could afterwards establish Slavery, and *vice versa!*

On the general subject of Slavery I have often given my views. I do not know why Providence in his wisdom permitted the African to find his way to this Continent, nor why England was induced to fasten the institution of Slavery upon the Colonies. I cannot tell what God may intend to bring out of the relations now existing between the races in our country; but this I do know, that when the Constitution was agreed upon between the States, each being sovereign and independant, Slavery was recognized in the 2d section of the first article as to the ratio of Representation in Congress, and in the 2d section of the fourth article as to the rendition of fugitives from labor. That after the fullest deliberation, the Convention, with Washington at its head, agreed to tolerate and protect the institution. I know too, that when a compact is made between equal and independent parties, it is good morals and good faith to carry it out. And still the institution so established is a constant theme of agitation. The most fanatical abolitionists dare not deny that it is the right of a State to have it or not, and that no outside power can rightfully interfere; still a war of crimination and recrimination has been kept up. The motives of the Southern people in retaining it, have been subject to the most uncharitable criticisms, whilst in turn, assaults of equal violence have been made upon Northern men and their motives, all tending to an alienation of the people from each other, and to prepare them for violent separation. From my boyhood, and in my very heart, I have deprecated these mutual dissentions, because they can do no possible good to either white or colored race; their tendencies are to evil and to evil only. They may hazard, as I fear they do hazard, the peace and best interests of twenty-five millions of white citizens, without the possibility of improving the condition of the three millions of the colored race. It is astonishing that even fanaticism—inveterate fanaticism—should sanction practices so unwise, and efforts so directly in controvention of the Constitution, and so wasteful of the heritage which it vouchsafes to all. The abolition presses teem with the most vile execrations of an evil which they cannot avert, and their orators enunciate sentiments full of treason. Wendall Phillips, for instance, declared in a convention at New York—"*The only remedy for the slave is the destruction of the Government.*" "I challenge any man to tell me what the *Union* has done for us." Lloyd Garrison, at the same convention proposed to resolve "That, the one grand vital issue to be made with the Slave power, is the *dissolution of the existing American Union.*" Henry C. Wright said—"I like the resolution very much." "I don't care the snap of my finger for the Constitution, when the question of slavery is to be concerned. The only thing of importance is that the mass of the people venerate the Constitution. We should endeavor to do away with this. "*I thank God that I am a traitor to that Constitution.*" Edmund Quincy, on the same occasion, said that, "the Constitution displayed the ingenuity of the very devil, and that the Union ought to be dissolved." Mr. Wade, now a Republican Senator from Ohio, in a speech to the people of Maine, in August 1855, denounced the slaveholders as a "handful of aristocrats," and the system as one of outrage, aggression and wrong; that its very life, its being, is an outrage, and that the *infamous Fugitive Slave Law should be repealed.*" Mr. Seward, in a speech made at Buffalo, in October last, speaking of society in the Slave States, says that "the non-slave holder in the Slave States is allowed no independence, no neutrality; whilst pistols and knives enforce not merely their silence, but their actual partnership for slavery."

Mr. Seward in the Senate, on last Wednesday, declared with great earnestness of manner, that "the day for compromises had gone by." Mr Sumner, of Massachusetts, in November last, at Boston, said "It is an oligarchy odious beyond precedent; heartless, grasping, tyrannical; careless of humanity, right or the Constitution; *stuck together only by a confederacy of spoliations.*" The Boston *Liberator*, of the 20th ultimo, says: "The United States Constitution is a covenant with the devil, and an agreement with hell;" and again, that "the only issue is the dissolution of the Union." The New York *Standard* is but little less violent, and the *Tribune* is vigilant in its work of fanning the flames. No man can notice these things without feeling that we have fallen upon evil times.

But let us turn from these disgusting incendiarisms and read our duty on the subject of Federal relations, as presented by Washington, in his last address. He says: "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the value of your National Union, to your individual and collective happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it—accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation, with zealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XII. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 23, 1856. NO. 5.

country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts."

And yet, these fanatics have no remedy.—Sampson-like, they are bent on tearing down the temple though they perish beneath the ruins. They have never offered either a practical or legal remedy for the evils of which they complain. So far, their efforts have harmed the slave; restricted his opportunities and tightened his chains. If they think the African would be happier in his own country why do they not aid the Colonization Society? When the South, with Clay in the lead, attempted this scheme, the Abolitionists turned their backs on it.

But suppose no constitutional obstacles to interevne, or that the Southern people should agree to emancipate their slaves, at a stated period, provided they were taken away and properly maintained—what then could be done? Could a scheme be devised to better their condition? Who would employ, feed, and clothe these helpless beings? Where could a home be found for them? Would they be permitted to come North? I think not. But, suppose they were; would the change improve their condition? Would they live easier or happier? Would they be elevated in the scale of moral being, and would their ideas of civilization and christianity be more expanded? Let any man who seeks an answer to these questions study the condition of the free blacks of the North.—Freedom to them, without political and social equality with the whites, for which they are unfit, is mockery; "The word of promise to the ear to be broken to the hope." It may be, fellow-citizens, that there are those amongst us who would be willing to assign equality to the colored race. If there be any such, I would advise them to compare the sin of degrading our race, with that of slavery in its present form, and then, if perfectly satisfied with the policy, to commence the practice themselves. I do not pretend to find a remedy for the sad condition of the colored race, though I feel as much sympathy for them as most men. I only insist that those who are supplying the fountains of bitter agitation, and poisoning the channels of intercourse between sister States, should tell us what to do, or cease their unwise clamors.—Now, do not misunderstand me, I am no advocate of African slavery—I simply look at the question as I find it, under the Constitutions, and the alternatives presented.

Then, again, I should be glad if those who are constantly attempting to tarnish the fame of our country be overdrawn pictures of what they term the national sin of African servitude, would point us to the spot on the face of the earth, or name the period of its history, in which the condition of the African is, or was, better than at present in the United States. When and where did he enjoy greater political comforts or a higher degree of mental culture? When more of a freeman? When and where has he stood higher in the scale of civilization! Mr. Evans, of the Senate, who has examined the subject thoroughly, says that there is no spot where an equal number live as well as the slaves of the South. In what instance has a large community given evidence of a capacity for government? They were not freemen bereft of liberty when brought to our shores; but slaves of the lowest grade—slaves to their own countrymen. History tells us that Africa has been "a country of slaves and masters." Park and Denham, and other travellers, describe society as in the lowest stage of barbarism. If it were possible, then, to return these people to the country and condition of their ancestors, the act would be an outrage upon humanity and civilization.

And yet there are those who would hazard our happy Union in this vain effort—who would bring ruin upon the white because they cannot elevate the colored race. They are mad men.

Now fellow-Democrats, with your consent, I shall pay my respects to the Know Nothing wing of the opposition. This is a party of bad principles and even worse forms and practices. It came into existence for the avowed purpose of invading individual rights, and subverting the covenants of the Constitution and laws. I shall never forget the sensation produced by the enunciation of the doctrine, on the very spot where liberty was declared, that birth-place and religious belief should be tests for civil office; that "Americans must rule America," that the intellect of man, so incomprehensible to himself, his moral virtue, his very soul, was to be measured by the accident of birth and religious faith. No matter how great and brilliant and pure and God-like his attributes, if born in the wrong place, or if he bowed the knee at the wrong shrine, he was doomed to obscurity.

But this new Order was readily recognized as an old enemy in a fresh garb, concocted by the same spirit who a short time previous, had scouted the principle on which it was based; the *Know Nothings* who, in 1852, denounced General Pierce as a *bigoted Protestant*, and attempted to sustain the charge by Catholic certificates, are the same sensitive Know Nothings who circulated the famous pictorial biography of Gen. Scott, their candidate, displaying him in the midst, of raw Irishmen, listening to their complaints, and ministering to their wants, and all this to prove that he was a generous man, who would not neglect the poor, down-trodden foreigner. It was the candidate of these Know Nothing leaders who travelled the country in the last Presidential contest to win the votes of foreign-born citizens by ridiculous twaddle about the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent." It was their candidate who proposed to interpolate a new plank in the platform, to the effect that any species of humanity mustering in the army for one year should have the right of suffrage. Notwithstanding Gen. Scott's identity with the Catholic church, these Know Nothings voted for him, and they would have done so had the Pope been his daily companion.—But Scott was not elected. These much courted people voted as theretofore, some for the Democratic and some for the Whig candidate, thus vindicating themselves against the charge of clannishness now so freely made. But a change came over the views of their former admirers, the Know Nothings. The foreign accent lost its charms, and the groups of Irish with whom Scott had mingled, as well as the church with which he was identified, have been converted into hideous monsters to alarm the weak and ignorant; and hence Know Nothingism.

It is almost incredible that any portion of the American people should have embraced a doctrine so offensive and unjust, and above all, that they should have so readily indulged in all the evils and wrongs of which they complained. Thus, claiming to be peculiarly American, they embraced principles distinctly anti-American. They embraced reverence for republican institutions, they made war on their very essence—civil and religious freedom. Deprecating secret and clanish movements in others, they adopted the practice themselves. Discarding, in terms of bitterness, Jesuitism in matters of religion, they determined to try it in politics. Professing profound reverence for the teachings of Washington, they adopted a plan of organization against which that good man warned the people.

All this because they had suddenly become alarmed about the dangers of foreign influence, and the power of the Catholic Church and the Pope. But sensible people, looking at the census, discovered that there are only about 800 Catholic Priests in the United States, against 25,000 energetic and untiring Protestant Preachers—thirty of the latter to one of the former—and also, that the foreign born citizens are about as one to twenty-three native born. They could discover no cause of alarm in such a picture.—They were reminded, too, that our fathers were not afraid of Foreigners or Catholics, in times past. That they had councilled together when Independance was declared, and when the Contitution was made. That the foreign and native born, the Protestant and Catholic had stood and fell in the war of the Revolution; in that of 1812, and again in that with Mexico. That they had paid taxes in times of peace. That La Fayette, Montgomery, De Kalb, Koscioski were foreigners.—They even remembered that Tom. Corwin, who said that American soldiers in Mexico should be welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves, is a Native, and that Gen. Shields, who was shot at Cerro Gordo, whilst commanding a charge on the enemy, is an Irishman. They were reminded, also, that we fixed the conditions on which the people of other countries, of every religious denomination, could become citizens equal with ourselves. That we invited them to come—that we had boasted of our vast unoccupied territory, of freedom of speech, liberty of press, and dignity of self government; of an asylum for the oppressed; the land of the free and the brave, where men could worship their God according to the dictates of conscience, and there should be none to molest or make them afraid. That so invited, many have come from every country, and of every religious belief; and that having complied with our terms we were bound forever. That all attempts to take from them any of the privileges or opportunities thus bestowed, is bad faith and bad morals.

These considerations checked the progress of Know Nothingism. Two years ago it sallied forth, with the imperious bearing of a Goliah, challenging the Democracy to single combat, but now it is more like a shorn Sampson, hiding its face for very shame. It is a proud remembrance that the Democracy of Pennsylvania had met this new Order at the very threshold of its career, and resisted it, regardless of consequences, prefering the right to victory. I have often said before, that the contest of 1854 would compose one of the brightest pages in the history of the Democratic party.

But I wish you to look at the joint or combined enemy for a moment. No one has failed to notice the efforts which are being made to bring about a fusion between the Republicans and Know Nothings in the North. The first coincidence is, that the New York Know Nothing Convention, and the Philadelphia Black Republican Convention, both nominated Mr. Fremont for President. Then, again, they have united at different points, on State and local officers. In Pennsylvania, for instance, they have but one ticket. And here they have acted together before, and may do so again. They did so in 1854 and in 1855, and have determined to do so at the coming October election. This work is the easier for the reason that with a few honorable exceptions the Know Nothings are Black Republicans. Dissimilar as are their purposes, they will unite, if it be necessary, to secure office and spoils. The examples we have in this State, should satisfy us on this point. Now let us bring them in juxta position, and study the whole picture. The Abolitionists, alias Republicans, are agitated to distraction about the hardships of the African slave; they are devoted to his interests,—are determined to sever his chains, and to elevate him in the scale of moral and political being. This is their faith and purpose.

The Know Nothings, on the other hand, are pledged to proscribe all foreign born Catholic citizens from civil office, and thus degrade a large class of white citizens.—They are not for the African, but they are against the Irishman and the German, the Frenchman and the Welshman, &c. It is perceived, then, that the success of Republicanism is the triumph of the colored race, whilst the triumph of Know Nothingism is the signal for the prostration of a large class of white citizens. Now I can hardly see how this business can be managed on joint account. Its practical workings presents sad difficulties. The negroes and the foreigners can never stand on the same platform. Fremont, if elected, will be half Republican and half Know Nothing, for he will be the embodiment of the views of all his friends.—Then how would he meet his obligations?—Would he put the negroes up and the foreigners and fanatics down, or *vice versa*?—Either horn of the dilemma would be distressing. The most reasonable solution is, that as the Republicans and Know Nothings had triumphed on joint account, he would divide his favors. He would redeem his obligations to the Republicans by going in for the colored race, and in like manner he would redeem his faith to the Know Nothings, by proscribing all foreign born and Catholic citizens from office. I can see no other reasonable version. But there are other phases of this fusion which I find it dificult to solve.—For instance, I cannot understand how those Abolitionists, whose sympathies have been so excited for the African, and for his promotion on grounds of humanity and liberality, can so readily fraternize with a party whose avowed purpose is to proscribe white citizens, and degrade them to a condition but little above that of the blacks. I had supposed that when the benignant feeling of benevolence got possession of the human heart, it would be broad enough to cover the white as well as the black race. And then, again, how can the Republicans, with any show of sincerity, denounce the repeal of the Missouri line and then make common cause with a midnight dynasty, whose avowed purpose is to break compacts, to disregard the Constitution and laws, and violate the faith of our fathers, for the purpose of subverting rights and privileges conferred upon the foreign born and Catholic citizens. These are things which I do not understand, nor do I believe that when Solomon said, "there is nothing new under the sun," he had any reference to a fusion like this.

But what is almost as incredible, is that in the face of this startling picture, some of the Republican presses have the boldness to claim the German vote for Fremont, and if it be true that "coming events cast their shadows before," we may look out for another addition of the farce of 1852, with the foreign born citizens on the stage. But the attempt cannot rise above a farce. Surely our naturalized citizens are not to be deceived again, as they most surely will be if they rely upon any protection but that furnished by the Constitution and the laws and a Democratic administration.

I had intended to answer at length some of the attacks made on Mr. Buchanan, but I must be very brief, as my address is already much longer than I had intended.

In the first place then, I saw it alleged in a Republican paper the other day, that the Legislature of Kansas had passed very bad laws, and, therefore, Mr. Buchanan should not be elected. I thought this strange logic and far-fetched, and that it would be quite as logical and more conclusive to say in reply, that the Legislature of Nebraska organized by the same law, had adopted very good statutes, and therefore Mr. Buchanan should be elected.

Then, again, that he was opposed to the war of 1812, the only evidence of the charge being that he volunteered to fight the enemy. Such hostility would be better than such friendship as some of his enemies showed the country in that and the subsequent war.

Then again, the stale slander about letting all the Democratic blood out of his veins.—That is answered by the circumstance that he gave the British a chance to bleed him in the war. He never said any such thing, and had he attempted the operation, as his past life shows, he would have bled to death.

Then again, that he advocated ten cents per day as the proper wages for labor. This is a most reckless perversion of a great speech. It is a little remarkable that just at the time his enemies are using this speech, his friends are getting it printed for general circulation, as one of the best means of promoting his election; of convincing men of all parties that he is a statesman in every sense. For one I have always regarded the speech as one of the very ablest and truest of his life. He evinces a just comprehension of the relations of capital and labor, of commerce and navigation, of the laws of supply and demand, and of the influence of a paper currency upon the affairs of every people. He argues most conclusively that high nominal values, made so by an excess of paper money, is uniformly prejudicial to the laboring classes and to manufacturing interests. That when the expansions come labor goes up last and least, but descends most under the influence of the contraction. The following extract speaks for itself. I am for the speech per se:

"*The sound state of the currency will have a most happy effect upon the laboring man. He will receive his wages in gold and silver.*" * * * "*It is the hard-handed and firm-fisted men of the country on whom we must rely in the day of danger, who are the most friendly to the passage of this bill.*" "*We have all, therefore, a common interest in it is our common duty to protect the rights of the laboring man; and if I believed for a moment that this bill would prove injurious to him, it should meet my unqualified opposition.*"

As for the Abolition resolution of 1819, attributed to him by Mr. Fuller, he proved an alibi and the charge has been dropped. As for Mr F's attempt to hold him accountable for other men's errors, it is neither generous nor logical. The truth is Mr. F's antiquarian researches in the political grave yards of "buried opinions," were found about the wrong tomb stones. As for Mr. F's sketch of the Democracy generally, if it proves anything, it amounts to this, that the Democrats were wrong on the Slavery question when they did not understand it, but that he and his party persisted in the wrong when they did understand it. That Democrats, at one time favored restrictions, as to slavery, on Territory which the country did possess; but he and his friends insisted upon these restrictions upon Territory long owned. It is a little singular that my friend Fuller agreed so well with the Democrats, on great questions, and never happened to vote for one. The contest for Governor in 1851, turned mainly upon the Fugitive Slave Law, the doctrine of non-intervention and the repeal of the law denying the use of prisons for the detention of fugitives from labor. Mr. Buchanan was on the affirmative on all these questions, with myself, and Mr. Fuller was on the negative with Gov. Johnston. I could give the resolutions, but it would be waste of space; everybody will remember the extent to which Gov. Johnston went on the Abolition side of the question, and that Mr. Fuller still stuck to him to the last—even after the Christiana tragedy, in which Mr. Gorsuch lost his life.

In 1848, he supported Gov. Pollock, after that gentleman had enunciated the most violent Anti-Slavery and sectional doctrines. But enough of this.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me exort you to vigilance. We must elect our candidates for the sake of the party, its principles, and the country. Let no man interpose his personal concerns at a crisis so critical. We must have an union of all national men, regardless of former identity, for the sake of the union of the States. I am no alarmist, but I should dread the success of a geographical party, and of secret societies at this time. The triumph of avowed aggression upon the States, and upon a portion of the people. I dread these things, because George Washington feared them; and because I can see in them the elements of national destruction. There seems no other obstacle to a glorious future, but this sectional issue. The mists of bigotry are passing away. Some have talked of war, I have no fear of it. It will not come, but were it to come, it would not endanger our National existence. We can feed and fight our enemies at the same time. We have to fear home dissensions, and they only. The palladium of our liberties is the Constitution, and we should stand by it through good or evil report. Stick to it like the wrecked mariner to the last plank, while night and tempest lasts. It is our hope and our guide. The boast of the Romans, that whilst the Collosseum stands Rome will stand, was vain, but the faith of the American people, that whilst the Constitution be obeyed the Union is safe, is a far more rational belief.

The speaker was so frequently interrupted with plaudits that it was deemed best to omit the notice of them.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—On Sabbath the 14th inst. John Appleby, a valuable and highly esteemed citizen of Dublin township, was kicked in the abdomen by one of his colts, of which he died, the evening of the same day; leaving a stricken and afflicted family.

☞ Ladies wear corsets from instinct—a natural love of being squeezed.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson McCandless.

DISTRICT.

1—Geo. W. Nebinger,	13—Abraham Edinger,
2—Pierce Butler,	14—Reuben Wilber,
3—Edward Wartman,	15—George A. Crawford,
4—Wm. H. Witte,	16—James Black,
5—John McNair,	17—H. J. Stahle,
6—John N. Brinton,	18—John D. Roddy,
7—David Lamy,	19—Jacob Turney,
8—Charles Kessler,	20—J. A. J. Buchanan,
9—James Patterson,	21—Wm. Wilkins,
10—Isaac Slenker,	22—James G. Campbell,
11—F. W. Hughes,	23—T. Cunningham,
12—Thomas Osterhout,	24—John Keatly,
25—Vincent Phelps.	

Democratic State Convention.

The Hon. TIMOTHY IVES having withdrawn his name as a candidate for Surveyor General, in a communication addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee, at its last meeting in Harrisburg, a resolution was adopted by that Committee, calling upon the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, to assemble

At CHAMBERSBURG, *on Wednesday, the 6th day of August next*

at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Surveyor General, to fill the vacancy created by the declination of Judge IVES. In pursuance of this action of the Democratic State Central Committee, the officers and delegates of the last Democratic State Convention, are respectfully requested to meet at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose stated.

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

G. G. WESTCOTT, ISAAC G. M'KINLEY, } Secretaries.

Democratic County Committee.

Sam'l T. Brown, Chairman,	Robert Massey, Barree,
A. J. Fee, Henderson twp.	Geo. W. Patterson, Jackson,
Wm. S. Lincoln, Walker,	John Campbell, Brady,
Ludwig Hoover, Penn,	Jacob H. Miller, Union,
H. Zimmerman, Hopewell,	Samuel H. Bell, Shirley,
Peter Piper, Porter,	Dr. J. G. Lightner, Shirl'g,
Dr. J. M. Gemmill, Alex'a,	Samuel Bolinger, Cromwell,
Jas. B. Carothers, Morris,	John Carl, Sr., Dublin,
Wm. Riley, Franklin,	William G. Harper, Tell,
Wm. Copely, Birmingham,	Jacob Covert, Springfield,
Jas. Chamberlain, Wars'mk,	Jacob Smyers, Clay,
John R. Hunter, Petersburg,	David Hamilton, Tod,
Henry Roberts, West,	James Henderson, Cassvile,

Democratic Delegate Elections.

The Democrats of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections, in their respective districts, (except Murray's Run district, which will meet at Donation School House,) on Saturday the 9th day of August next, for the purpose of electing delegates to a Democratic County Convention to be held at Huntingdon on Wednesday the 13th day of August, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a Democratic Ticket to be supported at the ensuing fall elections, and such other business as may be necessary.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, *Chairman of Democratic County Committee.*

July 15, 1856.

☞ Read the speech of Hon. WM. BIGLER in to-day's paper. It is an able document.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The *Journal* last week paraded the so-called sermon of this politico-religious adventurer before its readers, and urged its perusal by them, because "the Dr. is the pastor of the *wealthiest* Episcopalian Congregation in Pennsylvania," and because "heretofore he has scrupulously abstained from any thing of the kind!!"

But there are also a few things worthy of note relative to the Dr.'s antecedents, to the delivery of his "stump speech," and to the action of the aforesaid "wealthy congregation" in the premises, to which the *Journal* failed to call the attention of its readers. It is our duty to supply the deficiency. As to antecedents, we refer to the Boston *Times*. It says:

PARSON TYNG.—*The Church of Epiphany* in which Rev. Dudley A. Tyng denounced the Government last Sunday in a violent discourse, is in Philadelphia, not in New York.

This reverend political-priest is a native of Newburyport—the members of whose family have always been distinguished for their blue-light, Hartford Convention Federalism—and, in the last war with England, took open sides with the enemies of our country. No wonder then, that this Parson Tyng should denounce a government whose foundation is laid in the principle of the right, as well as the capacity of the people to govern themselves—but which he and such as him have denied. He is but following out the course of his ancestry, whose hatred of anything that *looked* democratic, was of the most intense kind. Dr. Morris, the church-warden who felt it to be his duty to interrupt the sermon and protest against it, has manumitted slaves worth $20,000. Can anybody doubt which of the two is the *best* Christian?

The Philadelphia papers say that he was so intemperate in his language that a large portion of the congregation became angry and disgusted, and at length one of the most respectable members of the church got up and rebuked him in calm but very severe language. The Doctor omitted a part of his discourse thereupon, and soon closed.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Vestry of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, held on Monday evening:

Resolved, That the mombers of the Vestry have learned with deep and sincere regret that the Rector of this Church has deemed it his duty to select the Lord's day, and the pulpit of this Church, as the time and place for the discussion of sectional politics, and while desiring to entertain and express nothing inconsistent with the highest respect for a gentleman holding so sacred and important an office, they feel it a solemn obligation to declare their disapprobation of the substitution of such themes for the simple preaching of Jesus Christ and Him crucified as the hope of a ruined world.

Resolved, That we most respectfully but firmly protest against any repetition of such like sermons as that preached on the evening of Sunday, the 29th instant.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to communicate to the Rector a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, a neutral paper, whose daily circulation is over 50,000, and its weekly 70,000, holds the following calm and just language on the subject:

"The sermon has created quite a disturbance in the church. Some of the leading members denounce it as an attempt to substitute political tirades in the pulpit for the teachings of the word of God. We cannot but agree with them in opinion and every calm and sensible man must see that the sacred office of the ministry is in very great danger of being defiled by being blended with partisan politics.—The pulpit is no place for discussions, the nature of which, joined with the infirmity of human temper and judgment, necessarily leads to intemperance of thought and speech. If they are touched at all it should be in soothing the angry passions which they generate, with a view to restore the mastery of reason and judgment. This is the proper office of the clergyman, and in matters pertaining to his particular vocation the world defers to his teachings from respect to his character and the sacred office he fulfils. But there is nothing in the pursuits and professions of a clergyman which gives authority to his judgment in political questions, or makes it superior to that of any of his congregation. There every man stands upon his own private judgment. He defers to no authority but his own reason, and presumes to settle the principle of conduct which should guide him, according to his own notions of right and wrong, of expediency or interest. In nine cases out of ten the secular judgment in secular affairs is more enlightened and correct than the clerical, because men mixing with the world and the principles of human action which its strifes and interests call continually into play. Hence it is unwise for clergymen to bring themselves in conflict with men so much better prepared to grapple with the excitements and questions of the day, and in which their interests, pursuits and aspirations are so much more deeply centered. It is a mistaken judgment to suppose that the authority which appertains to his divine teachings carries weight with it into other and different channels, and the clergyman must have a very imperfect conception of his office when he attempts to dictate where such authority does not exist."

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER ON THE NORTH PENN'A RAILROAD!

Sixty Killed--One Hundred Wounded!!

From the Philadelphia Daily News, July 18.

We take up our pen to record the most calamitous Railroad disaster that it has ever been our lot to write of. In all our professional career, not a short one, we have never witnessed anything so truly heart-rending—so calculated to draw tears from the eyes of the most cold and indifferent. There is something in the suffering of the young, that seldom fails to fill us with painful emotions, and when superadded to their groans and cries, the eye rests upon the inanimate forms of others lying in the embrace of death, their bodies mangled and bleeding, few can withstand so severe a tax upon human fortitude.

The calamity we are about to picture, took place a few minutes after six o'clock, yesterday morning, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, at a spot called "Camp Hill," thirteen miles from the City, where there is a curve sufficiently short to shut out from the view approaching trains.

At about five o'clock, a train composed of ten cars, containing the scholars and teachers of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael, located in the district of Kensington, together with a number of male and female friends, left the Station at Second and Master streets, to proceed to fort Washington, where they designed to spend the day in healthful sports and pastimes. Many a heart beat with pleasure in anticipation of enjoying a season of unalloyed happiness, which was soon to cease to beat forever, and many a face was wreathed in smiles that was soon to give expression to the severest pain and anguish.

The company numbered, according to the best information we could get, about eight hundred, the cars holding when crowded, some eighty passengers each, counting old and young.

On the way out, the train being an unusually long one for the road, it was delayed about half an hour, and was so long that the conductor in charge of the regular down train, which leaves Gwynedd at 6 o'clock, concluded to go on.

Just after rounding the curve at "Camp Hill," the excursion train ran into the down train, which was either proceeding very cautiously, or was at a complete stand, and the effect was frightful in the extreme. The force of the collision was so great, that the cars of the excursion train were driven on top of each other, and to add to the calamity, were set on fire. Men, women and children were jammed, bruised, cut, and crushed to death, while hundreds (and this is no exaggeration) were wounded, some so terribly as to render recovery exceedingly doubtful. Many will lose an arm or leg, if they survive, and not a few both.

So wide spread was the destruction, and so appalling the catastrophe, that it was some time before a sufficient force could be collected to render any assistance to the wounded, whose sufferings, amid the broken timbers and the spreading fire, may be imagined but not described.

The calamity took place at a point where there is no shade, and no house easy of access, and as the sun rose upon the scene, the condition of the wounded became more and more terrible.

As the news of the collision spread the surrounding neighbors from Chestnut Hill, Gwynedd and other localities gathered, and did all that was possible for the wounded.

The railroad officers were early apprised of the affair, and despatched an extra train to the scene. One of the cars contained mattrasses for the wounded. The delay necessarily attendant upon the removal of these, made it nearly eleven o'clock before any of them were received at the Shackamaxon Station. Here everything had been provided for the prompt dressing of their wounds and alleviation of their pain, as far as possible.

The scene at the Shackamaxon station, it would be idle to hope to convey an idea of by description. Places were assigned for the dead, which were laid in a room on the western side of the building, while the wounded were scattered all over the place, under the care of the physicians and their friends.—Many were bruised and lacerated that uttered no word of complaint, and manifested no sign of impatience at a want of attention, seeing that others so much worse off than themselves were receiving proper care. The torn and disordered condition of the dresses of those but slightly injured, showed how violent had been the collision.

Occasionally a mother, a brother or sister would recognise a dear object of affection among the dead or the wounded; and their feelings would find vent in groans and tears added to which the cries of the wounded made the place most heart-painful and sad. We trust that we may never be called upon to witness a like scene of human suffering and woe.

One of the first of the dead taken from the ruins of the cars, was the Rev. Mr. Sheridan, of St. Michael's Church, who was in one of the foremost cars. He was shockingly disfigured, and his clothes were on fire when found. Mr. Sheridan was a native of Ireland, about thirty years old, and was a most eloquent preacher and learned gentleman. He had made himself universally beloved, by his kindness, and his loss will be deeply deplored. The body was removed to the pastor's house connected with the church.

An evening paper of the 17th, gives the following:

The up-train consisted of twelve passenger cars, a baggage car, a locomotive and tender. It is estimated that there were over eleven hundred persons on this train, of which over one half were small children.

The most horrible sight of all was that of the burning cars—for in a few moments after the collision, the fire spread rapidly through the broken remnants, *burning and roasting to death nineteen men, women and children.*—The groans and shouts of the wounded, as those held by the legs and arms to the burning wreck were of a character to appall the bravest heart.

A row of men was at once formed, and buckets used, to extinguish the flames, but they were unsuccessful. A large number of persons were taken from the wreck slightly bruised, who made hair-breadth escapes from being burned to death.

The farmers in the vicinity rendered every assistance in their power, except one man, who demanded $10 for a wagon to go a mile for a physician.

Wm. Swaine who was on the spot shortly after the collision, furnishes the following particulars:

The scene was the most awful I ever witnessed. Of five cars, nothing was left standing but the wheels, every bit of wood-work was totally destroyed. A number of the dead were lying in a heap, so dreadfully burned, that you could not tell whether they were men or women.

Under the ruins the bodies of some fifteen or eighteen persons could be seen. No portion of them could be reached, but their limbs—here a leg protruded and there an arm, or a head could be discovered. The cars could be seen burning for a distance of four miles, and the Chestnut Hill Fire Company hastened to the spot, their exertions in extinguishing the flames, served materially in the work of rescuing the dead.

As the train of baggage cars sent up from the City approached the spot, the scene beggared all description. Some from the City who had friends on the excursion, jumped out before the train stopped and sought their friends, who, too often, were dead or horribly mutilated. Their shrieks would mingle with those of the dying. Men left their work for miles around and came to the spot and rendered all the assistance in their power.—Many were helping to remove the locomotive, under which were many bodies. The heat was so intense, that it was almost impossible to render any assistance to those in the ruins.

It is evident that the blame lies at the door of Vanstavoren, the conductor of the down train, who, against his instructions and contrary to the advice of a number of persons, left the Fort Washington Depot when he knew the excurtion train could not have been much more than a mile distant. Then the engineers of both trains are to blame for approaching so sharp a curve without blowing the whistle. Overwhemled by the consequences of his recklessness Vanstavoren put a period to his existence by taking arsenic.

The Evening Bulletin says:

"The suicide of the conductor of the down train is one of the tragic incidents of this terrible affair. Mr. Vanstavoren, after the accident, procured a vehicle and came to the city with the dreadful news. He received no bodily injury by the collision, but when he reached the city he was in a very high state of excitement, and he hinted at an intention to destroy his own life. This was subsequently put into execution. In the course of the afternoon he procured an ounce of arsenic and swallowed it; he soon afterward expired, notwithstanding the exertions of several physicians to save him. Mr. V., was but twenty-nine years of age; he was unmarried, and resided with his brother in Buttonwood street, above Tenth. The deceased was much respected by a very large circle of friends, and he enjoyed the confidence of his employers in the fullest degree.

From the Evening Argus, July 19.

The funeral of many of the victims of the late Railroad disaster took place this morning. The funeral services of the Rev. Daniel Sheridan, and High Mass were performed in the church of St. Michael's, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. Long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the services, the church was crowded and there were thousands without who were unable to obtain admission. The ceremonies were of a most solemn and impressive character. Several of our prominent clergymen officiated, including the Rev. Dr. Moriarty.

The remains of another body was recovered yesterday at about 12 o'clock. It was found under a piece of sheet iron, and was apparently that of a young girl of about 17 years of age. The only remains left were a back bone, the heart and liver; they were brought to the city at 5½ o'clock yesterday evening, by the Coroner.

All the bodies and remains that could not be identified, were yesterday afternoon removed from the depot of the North Pennsylvania Railroad to St. Michael's Church, by Lieut. Spear and his officers. Coffins were there provided for them, and at about 5½ o'clock they were buried in the graveyard attached to the church.

A boy, about 15 years of age was found in the woods near Frankford yesterday afternoon, in an utterly deranged condition. He had escaped from the disaster, but the fearful scene had so preyed upon his mind that he was bereft of reason. He was lying upon the ground tearing the grass, and the only expression that could be obtained from him was, "I live in Jefferson street."

As new details of this appalling calamity reach us, it appears that its extent is much greater than was at first supposed. It is believed that the number of wounded will fully reach one hundred, and the number of dead at least sixty-five, besides other bodies that cannot be recognized.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, July 23, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, and SAMUEL G. WHITTAKER,
Editors of the "Huntingdon Journal."

These individuals have charged us with "owing our present freedom to executive "clemency" and with being "a pardoned con-"vict." And further, that we are a "Roman "Catholic—a Jesuit—bound by all the popish "rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church—"chained to the car of the anti-Christ of the "seven-hilled city, by all the forms, oaths, "and obligations required by that Pontiff."

The truth is expected from men occupying the positions they do, as editors of a public journal and members of a Christian church. They disgrace both these positions by their bold and malicious LIES.

The charges Brewster and Whittaker have made against us we pronounce FALSE, and shall continue to do so, and keep them posted throughout the county as the most INFAMOUS LIARS until they retract their falsehoods or accept the propositions we now make.

We propose that William Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker select a committee of five respectable gentlemen, citizens of Huntingdon, from their own political party, and their own church,—said committee to sit with open doors on any day previous to August Court, to hear evidence to justify the above charges, and to report under oath. The report to be published in the "Journal" and "Globe."

If said committee report that we owe our present freedom to executive clemency, or that we are a pardoned convict—a Roman Catholic—"bound by the popish rites and ceremonies of the Roman Church, we agree to pay into their hands the sum of one hundred dollars—$25 to pay expenses of committee—$25 to pay Brewster and Whittaker for their trouble and attendance; and $50 to be presented to the Huntingdon Brass Band.

If Brewster and Whittaker fail to convince the Committee that the charges they have made against us are true, they shall pay expenses of Committee and present to the Huntingdon Brass Band the sum of $50.

Will William Brewster and Samuel G. Whittaker *face the music?* Will they make us as liberal an offer to sustain the charges we have made against them? We shall see.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Letter from a Hayfield.

BROAD TOP, July 17, 1856.

DEAR GLOBE:—Carpet-sack in hand, the other morning, I escaped into the B. T. one-car passenger train, with a voice calling after, "Going to Bedford?"

"O-p-h," I responded, flattered with the putative fashionableness of visiting "the Springs." I wouldn't lose the *prestige* of it, and mean to go before all is over, for the sake of variety, and to report progress: but meanwhile have met a hayfield by the way, and concluded to live out this week in clover.—Clover is a strictly vegetarian diet, and might be supposed incompatible with the gastronomic requirements of Fremont and us fellows accustomed to masticate mule and luxuriate in dog-soup. But intense regard for truth obliges me to explain that the phrase, which is a common one, *about living in clover*, is only used metaphorically. Perhaps with the exception of

"Nebuchadnezzar, king of the Jews,
Who pulled off his stockings to put on his shoes,"

there has been no human being whose memory is now extant, who literally did eat grass.

Having rendered the first statement comprehensible about the *hay*, it is perhaps due that a word should be said of the *field*, which, not to be disingenuous, can hardly in justice be styled a common hayfield. In fact, I am now tracing these lines reclining magnificently on the shady side of a rye-shock. Let not that shock you with misgiving as to the writer's veracity. Paradoxical as it may seem to talk of epistles from meadows composed in the very shadow of rye, you should not make wry faces on suspicion, nor shake your head ominously, as though you feared your correspondent might be lying under the influences of old rye.

To avoid circumlocution, the case stands thus—and you shall accord me some ingenuity in being able to explain the matter entirely to your satisfaction.

Last night, I watched the moon rise over Grave Mountain, "round as the shield of my fathers." I slept in a farm-house, and awoke to the music of grinding scythes.

I sprang up, fresh as a lark, with the exclamation, "I will do it!"

—The narrative intensifies, and we must put in the short paragraphs. (Short paragraphs are "fat," as the printer will understand.)

What was proposed to be done, was to make hay—to make it even (as the aphorism goes) while the sun shined.

I did so.

And the consequence is—blisters.

I had been visited with a dream of early days—a blessed morning dream of that golden time of boyhood, when the hayfield loomed up glorified in fancy, dearer far than fabled Garden of Hesperides.

And, lo! the realization.

I have been to and gone and did it.

Nor do I regret.

I can now go to the Springs a conscientious invalid—have "wounds and bruises." But let none insinuate ought about weakness of the brain: or let them have this for such temerity,—there is a dryness of the soul, indicated by thickness of the skull, that the attrition of "many waters" cannot cure, nor all the drenching billows of Time's majestic river.

But this is digressing.

To return, as before stated, I have had a time of it.

Immediately after high breakfast, I found myself, "with buskins gemmed in dew," following after the mowers. I yielded to the suggestion of one, and took his scythe. At first, I have little doubt it was done awkwardly; at least, so it was said. But "man is a creature of imitation," and I soon laid over the "dead loads" of timothy.

I mowed a broad swath.

The sounding blade cut through a black-snake; but I went on—triumphantly on.—Went it with a rush,

Then came the "ten o'clock piece." That stopped me.

Immemorial ten o'clock piece! I honor thee. The Romans ate but twice a day. We can afford it oftener. Hence the peculiar beauty of our institutions, transcending all of "Greek or Roman fame"—of priceless worth to the lean Cincinnatus of the West.

O! Globe: the ten o'clock piece was not sent back to the house untouched. On the contrary, it wasn't sent back at all. We were not dyspeptics—not we.

But we sent the basket back.

Then came a change over the spirit of my dream. I thought of Burchell as he wooed his Sophia whilst raking up the windrows; and of all the dear family of Parson Primrose. Blessings on thee, forever, Oliver Goldsmith, for the truthful creation (truthful in natural glory,) of thy *Vicar of Wakefield.*—Unforgotten Moses Primrose, thou bloomest in the aromatic Eden of letters immortally green.

I went to raking hay—Arcadian pastime—with a nut-brown maiden, a real live one, "to bring in the other side." Dinner was got over, and the middle of the afternoon reached in tranquility. Yet we raked, whilst great globules of sweat rained down the glowing cheeks of the rustic maiden who brought in the other side.

Then was I sore stricken with blisters in the dexter and the sinister paw, and even upon several of the digitals.

I surceased. The dream was ended. I gazed upon the receding form of the maiden toiling her way down the assymptotean vista of two long windrows. I vamosed, cut, absquatulated, left incontinently.

I challenged the youngest boy about for a game at mumbley-peg; classical amusement, but he couldn't indulge—had prior engagement to rake after "the wagon, a few days, a few days."

With portfolio and Prince's Protean pen, I sought the cooling umbra of this shock of rye, falling like "the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

And now it is time that it should be more fully explained why this is to be respected as a letter from a hayfield. You must not ask, if it is that I remark anything green; for hay is dry, but less musty than such attempt at wit would be. It is simply because eleven-twentieths of this field is in *bona fide* clover, and the remainder in rye. The clover is in the majority, and the Constitution democratic. That settles it. But if there be any doubt upon the mind of the most fastidious as to the logical correctness of the position here maintained, I will adjourn over to an oak beyond the rye margin, and close.

But first, one look at this landscape. We (the rye and I) are in a ten acre enclosure upon that side of Broad Top which slopes toward Plank Cabin Valley. The name is not poetic; but the scene is beautifully grand.—From Terrace to Sideling Hill and miles northward, in this harvest time, outspreads a cloth of gold, with mosaic of forest green.—Before us and beyond the valley of Little Trough Creek, is the irregular outline of Rocky Ridge and the loftieft summit of Broad Top, one enwoven mass of living verdure; and, beyond Huntingdon, the hazy limit of Jack's mountain.

The Broad Top tourist who stops short at Saxton and Coalmont, sees trestle-work at the Raystown Branch, and the black mouths of sundry subterraneous excavations, besides going "bumping" five miles free gratis: but he has not seen the monarch Broad Top in sweeping robes of emerald and gold, as I see him cradled in his stately arms this summer afternoon.

The great, fiery, lovely sun is sinking westerly, and the shade of the rye-shock is lost in the mammoth shadow of the mountain. Its pleasant rim is creeping slowly outward over farm-house, and orchard, and field; until, even as I write the words, the splendor fades from the hill-tops, and Earth, the mighty mother, kisses good evening to the beneficent Day-god. Good Evening,

MAX. GREENE.

Line upon Line--here and there a Little.

A substantial job—The weigh-lock. It will soon be finished.

Rising higher—The new Methodist Church. It will be an ornament to the town.

Has our thanks—Mrs. Israel Bumgarner of McConnellstown, for a mess of early vegetables.

Doing a crowding business—The Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

Fisher & McMurtrie's New Mill—A good beginning for West Huntingdon.

On the look out—Capitalists, for business locations on the line of the Broad Top Road.

Subject to a fine—Those who obstruct the pavements with wheelbarrows and hoops.

Lively—The "ancient borough." Full of strangers, and more coming.

Amusing—To see two *fashionable* young ladies *attempt* to walk side-by-side on a six foot pavement.

Going out—Visitors to the Broad Top Region.

Coming in—The names of old line Whig and old line Know Something subscribers to *The Globe.* "Straws show which way the wind blows."

In town last week—U. J. Jones, Esq., author of "the History of the Juniata Valley." He wore a white hat, and looked well.

Ditto—Our excellent friend, Max Greene. He is now somewhere on Broad Top, and as will be seen by his letter, is, or rather has been "cutting a broad swath." He threatens to go to Bedford, a "conscientious invalid." Hope he will not forget the "Dear Globe" while there.

Numerous—Visitors to the Bedford Springs via Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.—This is the shortest, best, cheapest and most pleasant route, and is now almost entirely chosen by the travelling public.

Prospects Brightening—The "free Kansas" spirit in Blair county. Fortunately, visitors to Bedford have now a new and better route to the Springs than they had formerly via Hollidaysburg.

Who will answer?—We have been repeatedly interrogated of late as to the prospects of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, holding an Exhibition the ensuing fall. Will some one answer again next week. If it is the intention to hold one it is time that action of some kind was taken in the matter.

Well hooped—The ladies who promenaded Hill Street on Monday evening. Couldn't walk two-by-two—went it single file—looked as though they were fastidious of their steps, and doubted the propriety of their hoops. They wouldn't bust, no-how.

Our witty friend, the Beaver *Star*, says the "Buck" fever is Breck-in-out in that region at a most alarming rate.

The Germantown (O.) *Locomotive*, late for Fillmore, has gone over to Buchanan; the Newark (O.) *Times* and Dayton (O.) *Journal*, late for Fillmore, have joined the Republicans.

An old-line Whig State Convention was held in Kentucky two weeks ago. A resolution calling upon all old-line Whigs to support Fillmore for President was defeated—only one county voting for it. A resolution, advising every Whig to vote for whichever candidate in his judgment is best, was adopted.

A good one.—We laughed heartily the other day when a friend from one of the townships in this county related the following incident to us. It actually occured. A Know Nothing having taken it upon himself to berate James Buchanan and the Democratic party in the usual style, a democrat spoke in defence, alluded to the long and useful public services of James Buchanan, and many of his public acts, which made him eminently popular. "A great deal of his popularity was gained, too," said the democrat, "while he was Minister to England——" "It's a d—d lie," replied the Know Nothing, "Jim Buchanan never was a minister—he never preached a sermon in his life!" The intelligent Know Nothing vamosed amidst roars of laughter, believing that he had "won the day!"

THE MURDER TRIALS.—The Commissioners of Blair county have employed Hon. S. Calvin and Thad. Banks, Esq., to assist Dist. Atty. Hammond, on the part of the Commonwealth, against Hocker, charged with the murder of Davis at Williamsburg; and S. S. Blair and D. H. Hofius, Esqrs., to assist on the same part, against Jim Davis charged with the murder of Johnston, in Hollidaysburg. For the defence—Messrs. Calvin and Banks, we understand are employed in the Davis case, and Messrs. Hofius and Blair in the Hocker case.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM VIOLENCE IN BLAIR COUNTY.—We learn that on Saturday night last, Daniel Neff, Attorney at Law, and David Hewitt, a wagon maker, both citizens of Hollidaysburg, got into a difficulty at Dannel's Hotel at that place, which resulted in the stabbing of Hewitt, and his death on the following day. The particulars we have not learned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill-Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, July 21—Evening.—The Flour market is steady with a limited demand for export, and we notice sales of 1200 bbls. superfine at $6,25@6.50 per bbl. for old stock and fresh ground, including 500 bbls. extra at $7,25 per bbl. There is a limited demand for the supply of the city retail trade which is limited at $6,25@8 per bbl. as in quality. Rye flour is dull, with sales at $3,75 per bbl.—Corn Meal is in fair request and steady, with sales, of 200 bbls. Pennsylvania at $2,87½ per bbl.

There is a fair supply of Wheat, and with but a limited inquiry of prices have declined 7c, ₩ bu. Sales of 5,000 bu. Southern and Pennsylvania red at 150@153c. per bu., and prime white at 160c. Rye is dull, and held at 72c. per bu. Corn is less active, and the sales small at 60@61c. for good Southern yellow. A lot of 3000 bu. sold on private terms. Oats are steady. Sales of 600 bu. Penna. at 40c per bu.

JUNIATA ACADEMY of Shirleysburg.—The next scholastic year of this Institution will commence on the 2d Tuesday of August, and will be divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each. This change from former term time is made by the Trustees that a short vacation may be given at the Hollidays, and six weeks in harvest. Old rates will be charged, of from $4 to $6 per quarter according to studies. Boarding in private families $1.75 to $2 per week. Washing 37½ cts. per dozen. For circulars, etc., address Mr. Wm. McGalliard the Principal, or either of the undersigned.
JOHN BREWSTER, President.
WM. B. LEAS, Secretary. July 23. 1856.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.—It is designed to open the Normal School at Spruce Creek, Pa., on Monday the 28th inst., and to continue it eight weeks. The Union Church at that place has been procured for the use of the Institute; and suitable arrangements made with private families for boarding the student teachers.
TERMS—Tuition, $3 for the term—Boarding $2 per week.
ALBERT OWEN, County Superintendent.
Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

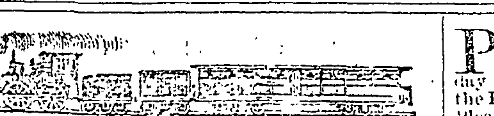
HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE of VALUABLE Real ESTATE AT THE TOWN OF COALMONT.—By virtue of proceedings in the Orphans' Court of Bedford and Huntingdon counties, the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, late of the town of Bedford, dec'd, will sell, at public outcry, on Saturday the 9th day of August next, upon the premises, all the following described property, to wit. Lots Nos. 139, 140 and 141 fronting 50 feet each on Wattson street, and extending 159 feet back to a 12 feet alley adjoining 12 feet alley on the North and East, and Irvine street on the West.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by GEO. H. SPANG,
Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Keeffe, deceased.
July 23, 1856–ts.

SALT! SALT!!—Direct Importation! ASHTON, MARSHAL and FINE SALT, Ground Alum Salt, Dairy Salt—a large stock constantly on hand and for sale by CARR, GIESE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants. 21 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.
Lump Plaster always on hand. July 22, 1856.*

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

TRAPPE WASHINGTON HALL BOARDING SCHOOL.—The twenty-seventh Academic year will commence 28th inst. The course of instruction is thorough and scientific. The Normal Department supplied 36 teachers, last year, to the common schools, some of whom receive the highest wages paid by the system.
A. RAMBO, A. M., Principal and Teacher of Languages, the higher English Branches and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Rev. A. S. LINK, A. M., Teacher in Evidences of Christianity.
D. D. DETWILER, M. D., Teacher of French.
A. JUDSON ROWLAND, Assistant Teacher in English Branches and Mathematics.
F. M. BLANFUSS, Prof. of Piano Forte, Melodean, Organ, Guitar, &c.
HENRY W. KRATZ, Teacher in Penmanship.
Address, A. RAMBO, A. M., *Principal.*
Trappe, Pa., July 16, 1856.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. A NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE TO BEDFORD SPRINGS! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday July 15, 1856, Trains will leave daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

STATIONS.	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	7.30	Arrive	2.15
" McConnellstown	7.45	"	2.02
" Pleasant Grove	8.04	"	1.54
" Marklesburg	8.15	"	1.43
" Coffee Run	8.25	"	1.32
" Rough & Ready	8.33	"	1.24
" Fishers' Summit	8.45	"	1.13
" Saxton	9.05	"	12.55
" Christy's	9.20	"	12.40
Arrive at Hopewell	9.35	Leave	12.25
	P.M.		P.M.
Leave Huntingdon	5.30	Arrive	9.10
" M'Connellstown	5.43	"	8.55
" Pleasant Grove	5.51	"	8.47
" Marklesburg	6.02	"	8.35
" Coffee Run	6.13	"	8.24
" Rough & Ready	6.21	"	8.16
" Fishers' Summit	6.32	"	8.05
" Saxton	6.50	"	7.45
" Christy's	7.10	Leave	7.30

The morning train for the mines and Bedford will connect with the Philadelphia train west at Huntingdon.—The 2 o'clock train will connect with the mail train east and west on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The 9 o'clock P M train from the mines and Bedford will connect with the lightning train east on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Passengers by this route to Bedford Springs, gain half a day in time and save two dollars in fare over any other route.

Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.

For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.
JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*
July 15, 1856.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—The following tracts of land will be exposed to public sale by the Commissioners of Huntingdon county, on Thursday the 21st day of August, 1856, according to the several Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, viz:
Tod township—George Knoblough, 205 acres.
Walker township—John Carson, 446 "
Franklin township—Mary Jorden, 60 "
Springfield township—Stacey Young, 414 " 150 p's.
By order of Commissioners. HENRY W. MILLER,
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856–6t. *Clerk.*

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's Patent of SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be *secure from the destructive influences* of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.
The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.
The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.
Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of *property by lightning in* any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, to wit:

1. George M. Greene and Henry S. Greene, administrators of Wm. Houck, late of Tod township, dec'd.
2. Alexander Stewart and Samuel Barr, administrators of Wm. Mears, late of Jackson tp., dec'd.
3. David Ramsey, administrator with the Will annexed, of Wm. Henner, late of Barre tp., dec'd.
4. David Hicks, administrator of Adam Bigham, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
5. Samuel Schell and John C. Moore, administrators of George Schell, late of Penn township, dec'd.
6. Jacob Harncame, executor of the last Will and Testament of Nancy Neff, dec'd, in discharge of his trust for sale of real estate.
7. Christopher Irvine and John Huyett, executors of Mark McDonald, late of West tp., dec'd.
8. Jacob Harncame, administrator of Samuel Spyker, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd.
9. The administration account of Elizabeth Buchanan, administratrix of Wm. Buchanan, dec'd, as filed by Samuel T. Brown, Esq., administrator of said administratrix.
10. Jonas J. Reed and Thos. G. Stapleton, administrators of John Bradley, late of Tod tp., deceased.
11. Alexander Port, Esq., administrator of Henry Hutchison, late of Henderson tp., dec'd.
12. Alexander Port, Esq., administrator of J. McCartney Sankey, late of Henderson tp., dec'd.
13. George Branstetter, administrator of Abraham Branstetter, late of Warriorsmark tp., dec'd.
14. Thomas Anderson, administrator of Catharine Gordon, late of Tod tp., dec'd.
15. Benedict Stevens, Esq., administrator and Trustee to sell the real estate of Henry L. Keister, late of Springfield tp., dec'd.
16. Abraham Cresswell, Guardian of Lydia A. C. Johnston, a daughter of James Johnston.
17. A. Cresswell, Guardian of Susan Hill, formerly Susan Borst, late of West tp., dec'd.
18. A. Cresswell, Guardian of Catharine E. Maffit, formerly Catharine E. Borst, a daughter of Jacob Borst, late of West tp., dec'd.
19. Richardson Reed and James McIlduff, Guardians of David M. and Annie Gosnell, minor children of Jesse Gosnell, dec'd.
20. Robert Hale Powel, Guardian of Wm. and Juniata Buchanan, minor children of Wm. Buchanan, late of Brady tp., dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, *Register.*
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1856.

FIRST WEEK.

Mary Ann Smith	v Peter Moore's Executor.
John Lukens' adm'rs	v J. & R. Madden.
D. Caldwell	v Dell & Crotzley
Matthews' Heirs	v G. K. & J. H. Shoenberger.
Aaron Shore	v Aaron Staines.
Matthews' Exec'rs	v E. L. Plowman.
Charles Bratton	v Wm. Corbin's adm'rs.
Gande	v Shoenbergers.
John Miller	v Andrew Smith.
E. L. Anderson	v Smith & Robison.
James Gardner	v Jas. Richardson.
John Fleming	v B. X. Blair, *et al.*
Stirling & Alexander	v Bracken, Stitt & Co.,
J. H. Wheeler	v Baker.
Same	v M. Greenland.

SECOND WEEK.

Dr. P. Shoenberger's Ex'rs	v A. P. Wilson, Esq., *et al.*
A. P. Wilson, Esq.,	v M. Buoy
Mary Steely	v Hugh Moran's adm'r.
J. Lee	v J. P. Moore.
Woolheater for Lee	v Isaac Hill.
G. W. Pheasant	v Robert Hare Powel.
Aaron Clement, *et al*	v Brown & States.
Dr. H. L. Brown	v Robert Hare Powel.
Brown & Hagerty	v Same.
Isaac Baicht	v A. & J. Wise.
J. W. Riley	v H. & B. T. M. R. R. & C. Co.

M. F. CAMPBELL, *Prothonotary.*
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF TOWN LOTS, in THE TOWN OF HOPEWELL, Bedford county, Pa. A sale of lots in the town of Hopewell, will take place by Public Auction, on the premises, on Thursday, the 31st day of July, 1856. The Sale to commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.
The town of Hopewell, the termination of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road, is located on the east bank of the Juniata, opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek. It is destined to be a large and important town; it is within half a mile of the Coal openings; it lies directly upon the mail line of rail road, and at the point where the visitors to Bedford Springs will leave the rail road for the plank road. It is the only point on the main rail road, where the produce of the great rich limestone valleys, watered by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata and its tributaries, can find a convenient shipping place to market.—Here they will find a common centre. But the great advantages of Hopewell, are the facilities which it affords to the manufacture of iron. There is no place its superior in Pennsylvania. There is an inexhaustible supply of coal, iron ore and limestone, and also a great abundance of water power in and adjoining the town.
The terms will be made known at the time of sale.
HENRY K. STRONG,
President of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company.
H. R. COGSHALL, *Secretary.* July 16, 1856.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES BUCHANAN.—The most correct likeness ever made: executed in the highest style of Art, and printed on fine India paper, published and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by L. N. ROSENTHAL, LITHOGRAPHER, N. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.
Size of paper, 17x26. Retail price, $1. A liberal discount will be allowed those wishing to sell again. july15

NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed their applications for Tavern and Eating House licenses, in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Huntingdon, to be presented to said Court on Monday the 11th day of August, next:

TAVERNS:
Thomas G. Isenberg, Porter township.
Farris Lefford, Walker township.
Samuel Huey, Alexandria Borough.

EATING HOUSES:
John H. Holmes, Alexandria Borough.
James Kelly, Morris township.
Henry Jamison, Brady township.
July 15, '56 M. F. CAMPBELL, Clerk.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

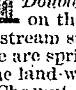
PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1856, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hon. Jonathan McWilliams and Thomas F. Stewart, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables, within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon the 16th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.
JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 26th day of April, 1856, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 18th day) of August, A. D., 1856, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon the 16th of July, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.
JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. The undersigned offer at private sale, A TRACT OF FINE LIMESTONE LAND, situate in Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county, about one mile from McConnellstown, one and a half from the Broad Top Rail Road, and six and a half from the Pennsylvania Rail Road and Canal at Huntingdon. There are 451 ACRES in the whole tract, 200 of which are cleared and in good cultivation: 100 acres are in clover and 20 in timothy. It is all *GOOD LIMESTONE LAND*, and can conveniently be divided into two or more farms.



There are a *good Dwelling House, Frame Stable, Double Barn* and *Outbuildings* and *Two Orchards*, on the property.
A stream sufficient for a *Saw Mill* runs through it, and there are springs in every field except one.
The land which is not cleared is well covered with Poplar, Chesnut, Whiteoak, Hickory, Walnut, Locust and Maple timber of the best quality.
There is a good Lime Kiln on the farm, and *a Vein of Fossil Ore* runs through the land, which will make iron equal to any manufactured on the Juniata.
The land is all patented, and an indisputable title will be given.
Possession given after the first of April next.
TERMS—One fourth in hand, and the residue in three equal annual instalments with interest.
Any further information desired, will be given by MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, DANIEL FLENNER on the premises, or the undersigned at Kittaning.
A. & A. REYNOLDS,
Executors of David Reynolds, deceased.
July 8, 1856.—3m
Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, Intelligencer, Lancaster, Gazette, Reading, each publish 3 m. and send bill to this office.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.
DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John K. Metz, Administrator of William Marlin, late of Brady township, dec'd., will attend for that purpose at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on *Tuesday the seventh day of August next at ten o' clock*—all persons interested are required to present their claims before the said Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of such balance, assets or fund.
A. W. BENEDICT, Auditor.
July 9, 1856.

GET THE BEST.— A NATIONAL STANDARD.
WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY; the entire work Unabridged. 1456 pages. Crown Quarto. Six Dollars.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, *Springfield, Mass.*
Webster's Dictionary, University Edition.
Webster's Academic Dictionary.
Webster's High School Dictionary.
Webster's Primary School Dictionary.
Published by MASON BROTHERS, *New York.*

FORMING A COMPLETE SERIES, and affording a National Standard, thus securing uniformity of Orthography and Pronunciation for the millions that are to constitute this vast republic.
The leading series of School Books published in this country are based upon Webster's system.
There is no other acknowledged standard in this country or Great Britain.
"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the STANDARD DICTIONARY to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—*Signed by 104 Members of Congress.*
OFFICIAL STATE RECOGNITION.—Nearly every State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Union, or corresponding officer, where such an one exists, has recommended Webster's Dictionary in the strongest terms. Among these are those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, N. York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California and Canada. TWENTY-ONE in all.—President White of Wabash College, Indiana, under date of Nov. 10, 1854, says:—
"I think Webster's worthy to supersede every other English Dictionary. It will, I have no doubt, be used almost universally this side of the Alleghanies."
What more essential to every family, counting room, student, and indeed every one who would know, the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent value.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED is now the recognized Standard, "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," says Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.
CAN I MAKE A BETTER INVESTMENT?—"For copiousness, exactitude of definition, and adaptedness to the present state of science and literature, the most valuable works of the kind that I have ever seen in our language."—*Professor Wayland.*
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Harrisburg, Dec. 15, 1855
F. H. BALDWIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* No commendation of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary can be extravagant. It should be found in every school in the Commonwealth as the Standard Authority; and the ABRIDGED EDITION which is peculiarly adapted to the purpose of its intention, should be found in the hands of every scholar sufficiently advanced to use it as a class book. Yours, truly,
A. G. CURTIN.
Secretary of the Commonwealth & Superintendent of Common Schools.
JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.
H. C. HICKOK.
Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.—sold by all Booksellers.
ALSO, WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.
June 25, 1856.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

FLOUR—Always on hand and for sale at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S GROCERY.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO., Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish, for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

PRIME lot of Farina, just received and for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in carrying on the carpentering business, has been mutually dissolved, this day, between said parties.
ABRAHAM FOLTZ,
ISSAC WHITMAN.
Brady tp, May 31, 1856.

IN PRESS AND SPEEDILY Forthcoming—THE PATHOLOGY OF THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES: Being an Original Theory of Tubercular Consumption and Kindred Disorders; exhibiting proof of their Curability by Medicated Inhalation and Magneto Electricity, in connection with adjutant Remedies only employed by the author. Desinged for self and family Practice: By M. HARDIN ANDREWS, M. D. 200 pp. 12mo., handsomely bound. Price $1. Sent by mail or otherwise. Address Dr. M. Hardin Andrews, box No. 669 Philadelphia Post Office, or No. 72 (Room 3) South Third street (nearly opposite the Exchange,) Philadelphia.
This work is a bold and startling exposition of the "Fallacies of the Faculty," in regard to the curability of Consumption, and proves that the heretofore considered formidable and intractable disease may be cured in a large majority of cases, by simple means, and with remarkable celerity. June 17, 1856.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!—W. WILLIAMS & CO. have just received from Philadelphia, a new and fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS and BRUSHES, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of *Artist Colors and Brushes*, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, and Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal No. 1 and 2, Coach body and Black Spirits, *Pure Cod Liver Oil* for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and for all diseases of the skin, by the quart, gallon, or smaller quantity. The Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy of the age for baldness, and purifying the skin. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. *No Cure, No Pay.* Price $1.—Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above with a number of articles too tedious to mention, for sale at the new cheap Drug Store of W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Diamond Square, opposite Couts' Hotel.
Huntingdon, July 2, 1856.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4⅓ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅜ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.



His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

STOVES! STOVES!—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those wanting Stoves, to their extensive stock of Stoves, Gas Ovens, Furnaces, &c., &c., comprising a greater assortment than can be found at any other Store in the United States.



Purchasers will find it an advantage to give us a call before buying elsewhere. For sale wholesale and retail, on the most liberal terms. NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. corner 2nd and Race streets, Philadelphia.
N. B. They are Agents for the celebrated Macgregor Heating Stoves. April 9, 1856–3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Isabella McMonigal, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN S. MILLER, Adm'r.
June 11, 1856.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted by book account or otherwise to Col. Geo. Gwin, are notified that collection of all claims unpaid by the first day of August next, will after that be enforced by law.
JOHN SCOTT, Huntingdon, June 4, 1856. Assignee.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE. Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC.—MRS. HANIGER has taken rooms in the old Presbyterian Church for the purpose of giving lessons on the Guitar, Melodeon and Piano, and in vocal music.
TERMS—$10 per quarter of twenty-four lessons at her rooms, and $15 per quarter when the lessons are given at the residence of pupils in town. She will also teach the German and French languages. Huntingdon May 28, '56

NEW GROCERY STORE. *Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.*
LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. *Having a boat running,* we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

ICE CREAM, CAKES AND CONFECTIONARY.—The subscriber will furnish at short notice, families or parties, in or out of town, with either or all of the above articles. His assortment of Confectionaries is of the best, and his Ice Cream and Cakes shall give satisfaction. Give him a call.
ECLARIS THOMAS.
Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! — The Goods in Col. Gwin's store are selling off by retail AT COST; and they will be sold *below cost and upon time* to any one who will buy the whole stock, or a large part of it.
JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.
Huntingdon, June 11, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.

SCYTHES and SNATHES. — Grain and Grass Scythes of the best brand and quality. Also, a variety of Patent and Screw Adjusting Snaths, Hay Forks and Rakes, for sale at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
Summer Coats, - - - - 87½
Summer Pants, - - - - - 87½
Summer Vests, - - - - 87½
AT ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

THE FINEST assortment of Fancy Cassimeres ever offered; Vestings and Coat Cassimers, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other House, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the store of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at WILLIAMS & CO'S.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at Williams & Co's Cheap Drug Store.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO'S.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said deceased will please make payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN LONG, *Administrator.*
Shirleysburg, July 16, 1856.*

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of WM. WILLIAMS & CO.

Educational Department.

BY ALBERT OWEN.

Our second proposition: *"A more thorough district supervision is required, to awaken a sufficient interest, to provide for and keep our schools in a line of proper duty."*

Without proper care and supervision the best farm will become impoverished and scanty, the most useful mechanical agencies will become powerless or perhaps dangerous; and so it is with all human institutions. Those of the most public nature are likely to suffer from neglect or mismanagement: and they are the most likely to produce discord and conflict.

When we consider the amount of effort that is required to educate the human family, it is not difficult to perceive, that any system of education whatever, managed with indifference, would be but a miserable failure to answer the ends for which it was instituted. In the system that we have adopted, the burden of management lies upon the school directors. The duties of providing and locating school houses, of levying and collecting taxes, of employing teachers and superintending the school, require a good judgment, a great deal of time; and frequently a faithful discharge of duty meets with censure and hostility.

These circumstances have often caused directors to shrink from duty, and this negligence has often proved disastrous to the system. If every director would enter upon a faithful discharge of duty and apply a proper remedy for every defect, the public mind would become educated to it, difficulties would be less complicated, their own duties would be less burdensome, and the system would be beneficial and progressive. Directors possess much discretionary power, and a faithful exercise of it does more to satisfy public opinion than any other circumstance. A negligence on their part, leads to indifference on the part of teachers, a loss of confidence by the patrons of schools, and the whole is rendered worthless.

A thorough district supervision, not only exercises control but it creates a lively interest by the teachers and in the school, and this interest goes home to every fireside: it is then that our system of popular education begins to be consistent, progressive, and glorious in its results.

This is considered of so much importance, and a neglect in district supervision, has been so fruitful in mischief, that we must recommend a careful consideration of the Circular to School Directors lately issued from the Department and published in the July number of the School Journal.

Directors of Huntingdon County: Let our system of popular education be resuscitated. As it is the only safe-guard of civil liberty; let it be the glory of the Commonwealth.—You are its guardians, and you must be responsible for its weal or wo. Never since the sun first lighted up the smiles of Eden was there a greater demand for an enlightened intelligence among the people. The efforts of government in behalf of education arise from an absolute necessity. We have in our midst many a modern civilian, priest and politician who offer up their thousands to the Moloch of party, while they tramp beneath their feet the proudest child of the Republic. The simplicity of our primitive institutions has passed away into a constant strife for ascendancy. Progress—constant mutation—is an eternal law of things. The circumstances of to-day will be swept away by the fatality of to-morrow. Let me persuade you then to help us carry forward the standard of popular, of universal education.

To Directors and Teachers.

Moral and Religious Instruction: The opening of the winter schools presents a favorable and proper opportunity for a few suggestions on this subject to Directors and Teachers.

Polemic theology and sectarian dogmas have no legitimate place in the Common Schools of the State. The introduction of such elements would shiver the system as if scathed by lightnings, and prostrate its energies beyond the hope of redemption. But this certain danger on the one hand, should not lead to the opposite extreme, of educating the children of a professedly Christian commonwealth—judicially recognized as such—in the moral darkness of virtual heathenism or atheism. The fact that sound moral and religious instruction should enter into all our systems of public education, remains none the less certain. So long as it is an admitted truth that virtue and intelligence are indispensable to the maintenance of a republican form of government, and so long as it remains undeniable that virtue has its best, if not its only security in the Christian religion, and that multitudes of children are growing up in our country without any proper home or church instruction in even those elementary principles in morals and religion, that are to fit them for good citizenship, and prevent their becoming a curse and a scourge to community—moral and religious instruction, within the limits here indicated, should, as a matter of public welfare, come within the province of the public school.

Our schools through the State differ, and it is not unreasonable to expect, will differ, in regard to the use they make of the Bible;—each Board of Directors being clothed by the school law with exclusive and absolute authority over the subject, and determining the matter for each school district according to their own views of official duty. But that is no reason why, in any of the schools receiving the public money, the moral training which is so indispensable to the welfare of the State, should be neglected. They, in fact, rest in their very groundwork. Though

Religion has its primary elements, its universal truths, which no rational man can object to have inculcated in his children. It has its habits of thought, of feeling, of conscientious principle, which every body admits ought to regulate the conduct of early life.—No man worthy of the name, who sends his son to the public schools, can object to have his studies turned to such account as will instil a sense of the eternal presence and providence of God, the supremacy of conscience, the feeling of responsibility; the odiousness of theft, of drunkenness, of lying, of meanness, tyranny, cruelty, malevolence; the greatness and the loveliness of truth, generosity, kindliness, reverence; his duty to his parents, to his companions, to his fellow-creatures generally; his dependence for happiness, first upon God, and then on his own industry, intelligence, good character, resolution and fortitude.

These are matters that are common to all creeds, they have little to do with the doctrinal parts of religion, they yet awaken the young mind to a sense of the duties and responsibilities springing from their relations in life, and develope an appreciation of the blessings which flow from the great truths of Christianity. They subject the religious affections to a quiet, yet durable training, and awaken a desire for more definite religious instruction to be supplied elsewhere, at the proper time, in its own appropriate way.

There is nothing in the laws of Pennsylvania, or in the varied character of its population, to hinder the competent and conscientious teacher from implanting broad and permanent elements of moral character in the mind and heart of every pupil entrusted to his charge, and that, too, within his own regular sphere of effort, and without danger of giving offence to any.

Though a change in the organization of our present system may not be called for, yet improvement in its working is certainly desirable. Cultivation of the intellect, to the exclusion of moral principle and neglect of the religious sentiment, but demonstrates and confirms the very objection brought by unlettered ignorance against all education, that it only makes men rogues and sharpers, and fits them to practice frauds and villainies upon an honest, unsuspecting public.

In this connection, the Department desires to state, with emphasis, the inexorable necessity which exists at the present time, more than ever, that the character and habits of teachers should harmonize with the responsibilities of their vocation, and be fully up to the level of its exacting requirements. Actively and passively they exert an immense and enduring influence, for they have to deal with the most impressible period of life. And it is not to be tolerated, if a remedy can be found, that serious and lasting injuries shall be inflicted upon the mind and morals of pupils in the common schools, through the incompetency, or pernicious example of the very teachers who are employed at the public expense, to educate them in principles, and train them to habits of usefulness and virtue.

Miscellaneous.

SCANDAL.—The Devil has a wonderful *penchant* for rebuking sin. Eyes which are full of beams have an unaccountable clearness of vision in detecting motes in other eyes. Some people are brought into the world to accomplish a marvelous mission, and that mission is to ferret out obliquities in others. Of course it is not expected that these apostles have any business with themselves; their mission is violent, and does not admit of time to scrutinize their own position. What profit is it that they should pause to consider their own peccadilloes, when the enormities of their neighbors loom up like mountains?

So goes the world over. Everybody minds everybody's business, but everybody neglects his own. What sort of a world would this be if we were without each other to feed upon? Men have eyes and ears for some purpose, and what else could they find to do, if not to see and hear of each other's failings, derelictions, errors, transgressions and enormities? They have tongues which must lie uselessly idle if not employed in giving currency to such delinquencies. So it is with man. The obliquities of his offended brother furnish the chief staple of conversational interest. Human error is the current of social intercourse, and too often the coin comes from the mint of the speaker's brain.

GOD'S GLORIOUS GIFT—WATER.—The eternal father of us all has brewed it for his children.—It has been produced, not in distilleries, but in beautiful fragrant places. It is brewed down in yon grassy dell, where the deer linger and the rippling rills sing their wild lullaby; or away upon the mountain tops, where the blazing sun has lit it up with heavenly fire; or afar off upon the ocean, where showers and storms are born. It sparkles in the ice gem. It makes the graceful tissue on which the moonlight plays. It dallies in the cataract; weaves the snow wreath and the emerald settings on the mountain peak. It never injures, but always, does good. It is blessed always, at evening and at morning. It is ever beneficient and kind.—God made it glorious. Take and drink. Take the pure liquid which God, our Father, gave us. Take it as it is—bright, beautiful and blessed.

☞ "My dear Amelia," said a dandy, falling upon his knees before his adorable, "I have long wished for this opportunity, but hardly dare now speak for fear you will reject me; but I love you—say will you be mine? You will be to me everything desirable—everything my heart could wish—your smiles would shed"—here came a pause.—"Your smiles would shed," and again he came to a stop, for he could not think of a word suitable. "Never mind the *wood shed,*" exclaimed Amelia's young brother, who had slipped into the room unperceived at this moment, "but go on with your courting."

☞ At a French *table d'hote* if there are two kinds of wine upon the table, a stronger and a weaker, an Englishman or an American will commonly take the stronger, undiluted, while a Frenchman or an Italian will commonly take the weaker, and dilute it with water.

☞ Pious Darkey—'Sam, why don't you talk to your massa, and tell him to lay up his treasure in Heaven?'

Practical Sam—'What de use of his laying up treasure dere, where he neber see um agin?'

☞ A young fellow having been charged with getting drunk the night before, and wishing to justify himself, declared, "he never was drunk, and never meant to be; for it always made him feel so bad on the next morning."

DETERMINATION.—Touch but the fount with the magic wand Determination, and the water will gush forth freely.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS FOR A Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D. 1856.

1. William Africa, Shoemaker, Huntingdon.
2. Allen Buckley, Laborer, Shirley.
3. Peter Burket, Tanner, Warriorsmark.
4. Jesse Curfman, Farmer, Cass.
5. John Flenner, Farmer, Henderson.
6. John Foreman, Farmer, Cromwell.
7. Daniel Coodman, Farmer, Henderson.
8. Elijah R. Green, Farmer, Clay.
9. John Griffith, Farmer, Tod.
10. James Higgins, Cabinet Maker, Huntingdon.
11. Joseph Hunter, Farmer, Jackson.
12. Henry Mytinger, Gentleman, Morris.
13. Samuel Marks, Carpenter, Franklin.
14. Matthew Miller, Physician, Jackson.
15. James McNeal, Farmer, Clay.
16. Jackson Ozburn, Farmer, Jackson.
17. John Porter, jr., Merchant, Porter.
18. Elliott Ramsey, (of G.) Carpenter, Shirley.
19. Joseph Stever, Farmer, Cass.
20. John Smith, (Manor) Farmer, Barree.
21. Joseph W. Shaver, Clerk, Shirley.
22. James Thompson, Tailor, Warriorsmark.
23. William Walker, Carpenter, Porter.
24. William Williams, Mechanic, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

1. Richard Ashman, Merchant, Clay.
2. Daniel Africa, Laborer, Huntingdon.
3. Andrew Anderson, Farmer, Porter.
4. John Baker, Mason, Springfield.
5. John Bumgarner, Farmer, Union.
6. William Carmon, Merchant, Huntingdon.
7. William Couch, sr., Farmer, Barree.
8. Humphrey Chilcote, Farmer, Union.
9. David Cunningham, Farmer, Jackson.
10. William Copley, Blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
11. Hannon Crotsley, Farmer, Cass.
12. Jacob Cresswell, Farmer, Tod.
13. John Dean, Farmer, Tod.
14. William Dean, Farmer, Walker.
15. Alexander Ewing, Teacher, Franklin.
16. Jonathan Frazier, Farmer, Jackson.
17. Joseph Forrest, Farmer, Barree.
18. Nicholas Graffius, Carpenter, Franklin.
19. William Hutchison, Farmer, Warriorsmark.
20. Jacob Hallman, Farmer, Henderson.
21. Abraham Harnish, Farmer, Morris.
22. William Hileman, Farmer, Morris.
23. George Jackson, Gentleman, Huntingdon.
24. Ephraim Kyle, Mason, Clay.
25. Enos H. Kulp, Tailor, Huntingdon.
26. Adam Kerth, Manager, Franklin.
27. John H. Kenedy, Gentleman, Porter.
28. Jacob Miller, Farmer, Union.
29. Francis A. McCoy, Farmer, Brady.
30. John R. McCarthy, Farmer, Brady.
31. Samuel Miller, (of T.) Farmer, Barree.
32. Jacob Miller, Farmer, Henderson.
33. James S. Oaks, Farmer, Jackson.
34. Peter Piper, Farmer, Porter.
35. David Parker, Esq., Blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
36. William L. Philips, Laborer, Porter.
37. Henry Robison, Merchant, Dublin.
38. Isaac Sharrer, Farmer, Shirley.
39. Samuel Steffey, Farmer, Jackson.
40. John G. Stewart, Gentleman, Porter.
41. Hugh Seeds, Farmer, Franklin.
42. John Shaver, Esq., Farmer, Shirley.
43. Henry W. Swoope, Farmer, Porter.
44. Thomas Schell, Tailor, Warriorsmark.
45. Peter Tippery, Blacksmith, Morris.
46. John C. Watson, Manager, Brady.
47. Robert B. Wilson, Farmer, West.
48. Jesse Yocum, J. P., Brady.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

1. Isaac Bumbaugh, Farmer, Penn.
2. Joshua Brown, Farmer, Springfield.
3. Samuel Cummings, Farmer, Jackson.
4. Thomas Colder, Farmer, Porter.
5. Robert Cunningham, Farmer, Porter.
6. William Christie, Surveyor, Porter.
7. Samuel Couts, Clerk, Huntingdon.
8. George W. Cornelius, Tanner, Cromwell.
9. Joseph Douglass, Merchant, Walker.
10. Daniel Grazier, Farmer, Warriorsmark.
11. John Grove, Farmer, Penn.
12. Moses Greenland, Farmer, Penn.
13. Christian Harnish, Farmer, Porter.
14. John Herncane, Farmer, Porter.
15. David Jeffries, Farmer, Dublin.
16. James Levingston, Farmer, Barree.
17. John Lefford, Farmer, Brady.
18. William McDivit, Carpenter, West.
19. George McCrum, jr., Farmer Barree.
20. Thompson Martin, Farmer, Porter.
21. Charles McCarthy, Farmer, Brady.
22. William Maffit, sr., Farmer, Barree.
23. James McClure, Farmer, Porter.
24. James McDonald, Farmer, Brady.
25. Samuel Miller, Farmer, Barree.
26. John Nelson, Farmer, Dublin.
27. Andrew G. Neff, Farmer, Penn.
28. Stevens Randolph, Laborer, Barree.
29. John M. Simpson, Farmer, Huntingdon.
30. Elisha Shoemaker, Farmer, Henderson.
31. Henry Shaver, Farmer, Shirley.
32. Isaac Smith, Tailor, Cass.
33. John Whittaker, (of Geo.) Farmer, Porter.
34. David Wible, Farmer, Springfield.
35. William Walters, Carpenter, Morris.
36. William Wray, Farmer, Warriorsmark.

Given under seal of office the 23d day of April, 1856.
Attest, HENRY W. MILLER, *Clerk.*

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*
THOMAS HAMER, }
BENJ. K. NEFF, } *Comm'rs.*
J. BAKER, }

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditiona Exponas* and *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of August, 1856, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Defendant, of, in and to a lot of ground in the borough of Alexandria, fronting 90 feet on Market street, and extending back to the Pennsylvania canal, bounded on the west by land belonging to the Commonwealth, on the east by a lot of Hannah Albright, having thereon erected a two-story log weather-boarded dwelling house, with back buildings and a well of water at the door. Also, the interest of the defendant in five adjoining out lots, bounded on the north by land of John Porter, Esq., on the west by land of the heirs of Robert Lytle, dec'd., on the south by an alley, by land of the heirs of George Wilson, dec'd, on the east—containing in the whole about one acre and a quarter, more or less, with a large frame stable thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William J. Williams.

ALSO—A lot or parcel of ground lying on the north side of the Woodcock Valley road, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, containing three quarters of an acre of land, more or less, upon which is erected a two-story log dwelling house; adjoining lands of Leonard Weaver on the north, and John Russell on the south, &c. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John A. Weaver.

ALSO—A log house below the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining Henry Sturtzman on the north, Jacob Fockler on the east, Corbin on the south east—containing about one acre of ground with brick basement.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Sturtzman.

ALSO—A lot of ground situated in the borough of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting 66 feet on Tyrone street, and extending back at right angles 130 feet to an alley, bounded on the north by the public School House lot, with the following improvements thereon erected: a two story plastered house and tailor shop, stable and other out-buildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wesley P. Green.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant, of, in and to a tract of land lying partly in Brady and partly in Henderson township, adjoining lands of Irvin, Green & Watson on the east, the Juniata river on the south, and lands of John McCahan on the west, and James Simpson on the north, containing about 60 acres, more or less, most of which is cleared with a large Tavern House, stable, saw mill, store house and ware room, and three dwelling houses. Also, the interest of defendant in a tract of land in Henderson township, adjoining on the north lands of Jane Armitage, on the east lands of James Simpson, on the south by Alexander Simpson, on the west by Samuel Goodman, containing 114 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared, with a house and barn, frame carpenter shop and excellent orchard thereon. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James J. Goodman.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the defendants, Eben B. Pike and James Gardner, in and to a body of wood land extending from the Raystown Branch on the west to Sideling Hill on the east, and lying on both sides of Terrace mountain, and in the head of Trough Creek Valley, in Walker and Union townships, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Thomas Read, Daniel Africa, Jacob Breneman, and the Heister land on the east or Traugh Creek side, lands of David Blair on the north west, lands of David Corbin, Rudolph Breneman, and John Shaver on the west, or Raystown Branch side, and extending from the Juniata river below the State dam to Shaver's Gap on Terrace mountain aforesaid, being composed of several surveys and parts of surveys, in the names of Dr. John Henderson, George Fea, William Fea, David Fea and Robert Fea, and containing in the whole between twelve and thirteen hundred acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Eben B. Pike and James Gardner.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856. }

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg. And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BEST STEEL BLADE Moulders' Shovels, Miners' Coal Shovels, &c., at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

METAL AND CHAIN PUMPS, extremely low, at J. A. BROWN & CO'S. HARDWARE STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.
SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

JOHN FRISCH, Watch Maker, Can be found at E. Snare's Jewelry Store. All work warranted. March 13, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

EDM. SNARE, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, etc.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

HENRY McMANIGILL, Proprietor of the Farmers' Home Hotel.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

HEADLEY'S NEW BOOK!—The SACRED PLAINS, by J. H. Headly. One 12 mo. Volume, Cloth, elegantly illustrated. Price $ 1.25. Mailed free of postage on the receipt of the retail price.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This volume will be read with satisfaction by those who most enjoyed the "Sacred Mountains."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

It is full of deep interest, and written in a most glowing and beautiful style.—*Louisville Journal.*

There is merit sufficient in the work to make it a favorite with the lover of things associated so close with Biblical history.—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

The writer has a powerful use of language: and though he enters upon his task with a true devotional spirit he invests his theme with an interest sure to fascinate the general reader.—*S. Evening Gazette.*

A finished specimen of style and workmanship.—*Buffalo Christian Advocate.*

He has clothed his ideas with lofty and beautiful language, and treated the subject in a manner becoming its importance.—*Rochester Union.*

The style is different from J. T. Headley, and perhaps better adapted to the subject. It is simple and unpretending, but plain and forcible.—*Boston Journal.*

It is written in a style of poetic prose suited to the subject, and makes some glowing pictures of the "Sacred Plains," spreading them out in all their oriental loveliness, and investing them with a charm and interest that belongs only to scriptural scenes.—*Medina Tribune.*

An elegant book, both in contents and appearance—fitted to adorn and increase the value of any library.—*Buffalo Daily Republic.*

This volume is handsomely illustrated with views of many spots made interesting by the sacred history.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The author has faithfully executed his design, and presented to the public a book replete with interest and instruction.—*Genessee Republic.*

The materials of the several chapters seem to have been collected with great care.—*Salem Observer.*

☞ Papers inserting the foregoing three times and sending a copy to the Publishers, will receive a copy of the above work, and also the Economic Cottage Builder, prepaid. WANZER, McKIM & CO., Publishers,
july2-3t Buffalo, New York

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 18 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Drugs, Spices, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., 376 Market Street above 11th, South Side, Philadelphia.

☞ Druggists and country merchantt are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases. May 28, 1856.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Lock Haven, Pa., insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates.

DIRECTORS—Hon. John J. Pearce, Hon. G. C. Harvey, John B. Hall, T. T. Abrams, Charles A. Mayer, D. K. Jackman, Charles Crist, W. White, Peter Dickson, Thomas Kitchen.

Hon. G. C. Harvey, President; T. T. Abrams, Vice President; Thos. Kitchen, Secretary.

REFERENCES—Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. D., A. A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt, L. A. Mackey, Wm. Fearon, A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford, James Quiggle, A. Updegraff, John W. Maynard, James Armstrong, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. HARRISON, Agent.
Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

HAMS, Shoulders and Flitch for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges. HENRY McMANIGILL.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniacs and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! AT D. P. GWIN'S. D. P. Gwin has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, Silk Challi, Challi Delains, Spring Styles of Hamilton Delains, Barages, all Wool Delains, Fancy and Domestic Gingham, Debarge, Madonna Cloth, Alpaca, Lawns, and Prints of every description.

Also a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Summer Shawls, &c.

Also, Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimers, Cassinets, Vestings, Cotton Drills, Nankeen, Muslins bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woolen and Linen Table Covers, and a variety of goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Bonnets and Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Churns, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloth.

Groceries, Fish and Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my Goods.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, April 9, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL. J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles; silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles, and of every shape and color.

Boots and Shoes. Our stock of Boots and Shoes can't be beat for quality and cheapness of prices, and one of the finest stocks ever offered.

Carpet and Oil Cloth. A splendid assortment of Carpet, Druggett, and Oil Cloth. Also—Hardware, the best assortment in town, not excepting the Hardware establishment, and at lower prices. Queensware, Groceries, Tobacco, Segars, Willow ware and Cedar ware. Ropes, Tow-lines, and Cords, and everything usually kept in a country store, can be had at the Cheap Store of
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856. J. & W. SAXTON.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER! SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—BENJAMIN JACOBS informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part, Ginghams, Lawns, printed and plain Bareges, Prints of all kinds, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., in fact all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.
Huntingdon, March 26, 1856.

OLD STROUS HAS COME AGAIN with a splendid stock of CLOTHING, made up in the latest styles of the choicest Goods. The stock consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., &c., all of which will be disposed of at low rates.

Also, a good assortment of DRY GOODS, Comprising Bareges, Tissues, Challeys, De Laines, Brilliantes, Lawns, &c.

Also, GROCERIES, &c.

Being anxious to secure a part of the public confidence and patronage, I will do my utmost to merit the same, and therefore would earnestly solicit those about purchasing any thing in my line, to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere, as I shall always keep a complete Stock constantly on hand, to enable me to suit the tastes of all who may feel inclined to favor me with their custom. Remember your old friend Mose!

MOSES STROUS,
Dorris' Building, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 19, 1856.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE. LONG & DECKER, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue the Grocery and Confectionary business, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, on Main street, Huntingdon, where they have now on hand a full and general assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

which they will sell wholesale and retail. They have also on hand Buckets, Salt, Carpet Bags, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., &c., all of which they will sell cheap. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods—the cash paid when we have no Goods to suit customers.

As we are determined to accommodate all who may call at our store, we invite an examination and trial of our stock.

LONG & DECKER.
Huntingdon, Apl. 19, 1856.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—This school has been opened in the Hall formely used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street. The course of instruction embraces Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Lectures on Commercial Science and also Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics, and Political Economy, delivered by members of the Bar.

The Student passes through a course comprising over four hundred forms, writing out, Journalizing, Posting, and closing four entire sets of Books, solving Problems, &c., precisely as in real business, and in addition to this he has large practice in oral and blackboard exercises, in opening and closing Single and Double Entry Books, in Partnership, Administration, Joint and Compound Company settlements, in receiving a partner into co-partnership, and settling with a retiring one, all of which, together with various other exercises and calculations, cannot fail to give full satisfaction and profit the learner.

Students can enter, at any time, a day or evening class, or both, if they wish—the time is unlimited. They can leave at any time and return at pleasure without additional charge.

☞ Assistance given, when required, in opening and closing books.

For any other particulars address personally or by letter,
T. H. POLLOCK,
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856. Principal.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent CHEAPER than the cheapest.

H. ROMAN respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

HUNTINGDON CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY.—OWEN BOAT, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public in general that he has removed to his new shop on Washington street, on the property lately and for many years occupied by Alex. Carmon, where he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Wagons, and in short, every kind of vehicle desired. Rockaways and Buggies of a superior manufacture and finish always on hand and for sale at fair prices.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1854.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes.
Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c.
Huntingdon, May 14, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy Clothing from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE, as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a Wholesale Store in Philadelphia. H. ROMAN.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1856.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY. The subscriber, thankful to his friends and patrons, and to the public generally, for their patronage, still continues to carry on at the same stand, one door east of Mr. C. Couts' Hotel, Market street, Huntingdon, where he will attend to all who will favor him with their custom; and also keeps on hand a good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c., all of which he is determined to sell at low prices. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of all kinds will be repaired at short notice, and having made arrangements with a good workman, all repairs will be done in a neat and durable manner, and any person having articles for repairing, shall have them done at the promised time. By paying strict attention to business, and selling at low prices, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

MAIL LINE from Mount Union to CHAMBERSBURG. The undersigned still continues to run a tri-weekly line of stages over the road between Mount Union and Chambersburg. Good horses and comfortable stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronize it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the stages will be regular.

☞ Stages leave Mt. Union at 5 o'clock, p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—returning on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; arriving at Mount Union in time for the cars. Stages stop at Shirleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefer's store.

☞ Fare through $3,00; to intermediate points in proportion. JOHN JAMISON.
August 22, 1855-tf.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE. The advertiser offers at private sale the concern known as the "Keystone Machine Works," in Harrisburg, Pa.

This property consists of a corner lot of 78x105 feet, situated near the breast of the town. On the premises are a Machine shop, Foundry, Blacksmith shop and Brass Furnace. The buildings were all erected expressly for their present use. The machinery, tools and fixtures are of the best description and in good repair.

The location is one of the best in the town, and is well adapted for carrying on a general foundry and machine business, and would also be a first rate point for agricultural machine building.

The ground and buildings will be sold with the machinery, or leased, as parties may desire.

A sale will be made on liberal terms, and to enterprising men this is a rare opportunity to embark in a well established business. For further information address

GILLIARD DOCK,
May 7, 1856. Harrisburg, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 31, 1855-1y.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.—The subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish-Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest Cash Prices, wholesale and retail.
April 2, 1856-3m. JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.,
No. 47 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE—N. SPENCER THOMAS, No. 26 South Second St., Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, Whole Spices, and other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellac, Potash, &c., &c., &c. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the wharves or railroad stations. Prices low and goods warranted.
Philadelphia, March 12, 1856-1y.

BLINDS & SHADES at reduced Prices. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 12 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, originator of all new styles of Venetian Blinds, Gold Bordered and Painted Shades, of beautiful designs.—Buff, and all other colors of Holland, used for Shades, Fixtures, Trimmings, &c. &c.

Store Shades Painted to order. B. J. W. thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicits the citizens of Huntingdon county to call and examine his large assortment before purchasing elsewhere. We study to please. April 2, 1856-3m.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.